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VOL. 1 NO. 62. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 14. 1913. ONE ANNA.

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MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
17th May	Persia ..	8000	nia.	...
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	...
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	...
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya.	7000	.....	...
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	...
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Ma'oja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000

*These vessels will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of thePort.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

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Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	4th May..	16th May.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May.
Penang Maru	....	5500	1st June..	13th June
Jinsen Maru	M.Machida	3785	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to,

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Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA....	1695	Thu. 15th May	9 a.m.	‡ C.M
LHASA..2184	Fri. 6ith May.		* 6 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA..2185	Mon. 19th May.		11 a.m.	†P.D.,C.M

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly)

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 Tons, on Thursday, 15th May, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 8th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 15th May
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 29th May.
†PENIAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban
†Calls at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lightning" 3,315 tons, on or about 15th May.

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14th May, 1913.
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MARBLE STATUARY

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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director
166

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

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BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

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7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

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Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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Current Account Interest 3 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.

Rates for fixed deposits on application. Money advanced on approved securities. Every other kind of banking business transacted.

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Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

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Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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do. do. 125 deg (in bulk) ...	3	10	0	per 8 gals.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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For Director, Royal Indian Marine.
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THE FOLLOWING second hand machinery in perfect working order:—

3 Scutchers, Howard and Bullough, for 37 inch Laps.
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18-30	Dep.	Lahore .. Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.	.. Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi .. Arr.	14-35
11-29	Arr.	.. Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt. .. Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi .. Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt. .. Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.	.. Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur .. Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.	.. Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt. .. Arr.	13-27

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17- 3	Arr.	..	Dep.	10-42
13-35	Dep.	Indore ..	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.	..	Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow ..	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch ..	Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba) ..	Dep.	21- 0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn. ..	Arr.	21- 0
7-47	Arr.	..	Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort ..	Arr.	23-10

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7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn. ..	Arr.	21-45
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"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

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J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
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AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, opposite the National Bank and next to the Paper Currency Office on Esplanade Road, Fort, on account of the defaulting purchaser Mr. J. B. VIEYRA, a lot of fancy goods consisting of fitted dressing cases, tiffin baskets, set of mother-o-pearl handled table knives and forks, mother-o'-pearl jewel boxes, steel cash and jewel boxes, work boxes, musical decanters, timepieces, figures, bird cages, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES, at Old Sonapur Cross Lane.

Messrs. J. S. MOODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on Tuesday, the 20th day of May, 1913, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned properties by order and under instructions of the Mortgagee, Mr. Mirza Asaf Abbas Baig and with consent on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haji Moosa Haji Cassum in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th day of October, 1911, and extended to the deed of further charge dated the 2nd. day of March, 1912, both made between the above mentioned Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of pension and Tax land with the dwelling house thereon at Old Sonapur Cross Lane in the registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 83 square yards and 1 9th of another square yard being Collector's old No. 127, New No. 1004 (1) Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 8179 Municipal C ward. No. 3513 and Street No. 5 bounded on the East by the property of Anandibai wife of Narayen Ambaji on the West by the property, secondly hereinafter described on the North by the Old Sonapur Cross Lane and on the South by the property of Currimbhai Barodawalla.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of pension and Tax land with the dwelling house thereon at Old Sonapur Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 189 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 127, New No. 1005 Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 8180 and Municipal C. Ward No. 3514 and Street No. 6 bounded on the East by the property firstly hereinbefore described on the West and North by the Old Sonapur Cross Lane and on the South by the property of Currimbhai Barodawalla which said premises firstly and secondly described have been consolidated and described in the conveyance to the Mortgagor Haji Moosa Haji Cassum as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Old Sonapur Cross Lane outside the Fort and in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 127, 127, New No. 1004 and 1005, Old Survey No. 74.74, New Survey No. 8179, 8180 and assessed by the assesor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3513, 3514, Street Nos. 5 and 6 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Anandibai widow of Narayen Ambaji on or towards the West by passage on or towards the North by Sonapur Second Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of S. K. Barodawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadshankar, Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.
Bombay, 14th May, 1913. 257

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BANGALORE, CYCLE, HUNGARIAN, AND FAIZ CAPS, SHAWLS, TURBAN CLOTH, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Teza Abdoolla Yemin Turkey and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the shop of the Insolvent at Shaik Memon Street, Baharkote, on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. and FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2-30 p. m. each day, the following goods such asCycle, Crystal, Turkish, Bangalore, Italian, Hungarian, Faiz, Volkart, Austrian, Pyramid, Astrakah, Yerli, Turkish, etc., caps, Persian Cashmere shawls, Bagdad Turban cloth, handkerchiefs, etc., in lots to suit purchasers.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th May, 1913. 251

RELIABLE SERVANTS.

BEARER, KHITMUTGAR, DRESSING BOY, AYAH, WETNURSE, GUIDE, etc. Supply at moderate terms. Apply to

ELLISSON & Co.,
45, Hornby Road,
82 Century Building.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT. BOMBAY.

THE AUCTION SALE of an immovable property, at Fofal Vadi Lane, advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, by order of the Mortgagee, Laxmidas Nathu and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Gangadas Mulji has been postponed until further notice.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th instant, a. 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 58, Raja Nersinggirga's mansion beside Watson Annexe, third floor, the very valuable artistic new designed teak and blackwood household and office furniture, such as rich tapestry, lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble and tile topped centre tables, teapoys, office tables, mirrored chests of drawers, washhand and dressing tables, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, wooden bedsteads, roll top tables, sweet toned organ, electric fans, gent's bicycle, etc., etc., the property of Leslie Rogers, Esqr.

The above furniture is on view and the catalogues have been published.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate near Love Lane, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulji, Khambatta and Thackeredas, Attorneys for the mortgagee, Bai Nandgavri, widow of Hiralal Dharamdas Sariya, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Sardar Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke. Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th of May, 1913, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.):—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government lease hold land, bearing New Survey No. 7/3693, situate, lying, and being near Love Lane, Mazagon, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing new Survey No. 8/3693 in the occupation of Gangaram Chawan, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 6/3693, in the occupation of Meghji Moorji, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 6/3693, in the occupation of Bapuji Vitha, and on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3693, in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another, and which said piece of Government land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rate and Taxes under Ward No. 6211, Street No. 2, and which said piece of land admeasures 677 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulji, Khambhata and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office, No 7, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commision Agents,
El.Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 14th May, 1913. 259

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. P. & O. S. N. Coy. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 16th May, 1913, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Mody Bunder North, near Carnac Bunder, on accout of the Concerned the under mentioned Cotton slightly damaged by water.

Ex. S. S. "Banca."

About 400 Bales stated to be high class staple Cotton shipped by Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, The Japan Cotton Trading Coy and others.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 14th May, 1913. 256

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

EVERY NIGHT AT 6-30 and 10.

OUR STAR PROGRAMME

HEAR GEORGIE CORLASS SING

"THE GABY GLIDE"

THE MELODY THAT SENT LONDON CRAZY.

Mr. Harry Quiningborough from the London Coliseum.

AND ALL OUR FILMS.

Methyloids cannot produce stricture, yet they cure in the shortest time. Far superior to any injection or to copaiba and santal. Visible results in 3 hours.

MOTHERS ONLY READ

LACGENERA (Angel's Galactogogue) is a palatable vegetable preparation for producing a plentiful healthy and natural flow of milk in nursing mothers when the milk is absent or scanty. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily.

LACGENERA (REGD.)

Beware of imitations

Sold everywhere—
MADON SONS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 19.

BEN. FRANKLIN SAID:

"FOR AGE AND WANT SAVE WHILE YOU MAY: NO MORNING SUN LASTS ALL THE DAY."

SAVING IS EASY

FOR THOSE THAT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR ADVERTISEMENTS. THE GROWTH OF OUR BUSINESS INDICATES PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

MOTOR Repairs etc.

This department is under an English expert who has already done some very good work out here. We are making great strides. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Upholstering of cars are undertaken and satisfaction guaranteed.

SEND YOUR CARS ALONG.

CARS Department.

We have almost always on hand well-appointed cars on sale. Particulars may be had on application. We also accept cars on commission sale and obtain good prices for good cars. Let us know your requirements.

FULL STOCK OF ACCESSORIES.

ELECTRIC Section.

Electric lights and fans are health safe guards. Be on the safe side and use a safe light. If you instal electric fans it will be cool these hot days; besides enjoying comfort you can do more work. Complete installation of home, office, etc. undertaken.

LET US ESTIMATE YOUR WIRING.

ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS: LATEST. TELEPHONE NO. 2203.

MAY BARGAINS.

	Rs.	a.
TUSSORE SUIT	14	8
CRASH SUIT	10	8
WHITE NEG. SHIRTS	1	15 ea.
WHITE TENNIS SHIRTS ...	1	8 ea.

N. CATCHPOLE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

187

WATTS & Co., Calcutta.

Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers

By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.
INVITE INSPECTION OF
Their Large and Up-to-date Stock
WHICH INCLUDES
Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.
Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies.

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES UNEXCELLED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL guarantee these and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

KING AND QUEEN AT CREWE.

TOUR OF ENGINE SHOPS.

CHATS WITH WORKERS.

A 52-hour week would not be an excessive allowance of time in which to acquire a superficial knowledge of the multifarious processes which are going on at the London and North-Western Locomotive Works. On April 21 the King and Queen spent an hour and 25 minutes in an inspection of a dozen of the shops. Their impressions must have been a little blurred, but at any rate they will carry away from Crewe the image of a gigantic and perfectly-balanced organisation, so vast that one needs to travel by train from one "works" to another, so complete that everything which goes to the making of a locomotive and for the building of permanent way for the great corporation we know as the L. and N.W. is fashioned here from the raw material. And another mental picture which their Majesties will possess as a memory of the day will be the spontaneous enthusiasm and loyal fervour of thousands of workmen, who regarded the visit to them in "their habit as they live" as a personal compliment, writes the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Crewe on April 21.

Some of them just broke into cheers or gave a salute with their hammers. Hundreds stationed at different points by which the Royal "cab" passed sang the National Anthem, which was given with a fervour and volume of sound seldom heard. "God Save the King," in fact, was floating up from some part of the works pretty continuously during their Majesties' stay.

STEPHENSON'S ROCKET.

Punctual to the minute the Royal train, which had been drawn by two engines from London, steamed into the station. Little time was occupied in the presentation of a municipal address, and then the train resumed its way through the work, arriving opposite the West-end fitting shop just before 3 o'clock. Here the party, which consisted of the King and Queen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Crewe, Sir Gilbert Claughton, chairman of the company, and some other directors, were received by Mr. C. J. Bowen Cooke, the chief mechanical engineer, who acted as cicerone throughout the tour. Drawn up outside the fitting shop were an exact model of the Rocket, Stephenson's first engine, just in front of the most modern type of passenger engine, the Sir Gilbert Claughton. The Rocket, as Mr. Cooke explained to the King, weighed 4½ tons without the tender, consisting mainly of a hogshead of water for the replenishment of the engine. "The Claughton" weighs 117 tons, but for 87 tons of that the tender is responsible. The Queen took great interest in the State Coach which was built for Queen Adelaide by the London and Birmingham Railway. She asked for the door to be opened, and found the interior very luxuriously furnished.

Passing into the shop the party were at once immersed in the din and clatter of engineering, which was from thence continuous, though the most devastating noise belonged to the boiler shop. Before reaching this the King and Queen and their entourage entered the works cab, which is commonly used for conveying material from one point to another, and had now been delicately upholstered and painted. On either side of the road by which it passed were examples of the different classes of engines built at the works, a surprising variety, and it is worth noting as an instance of constancy in design that the old Cornwall, which was built in 1847 and weighs 100 tons, could do its 80 miles an hour with a light load. The tendency of modern locomotive construction has been not towards great speed but in drawing of heavy loads.

OLD ORDER AND THE NEW.

In the flanging shop the King and Queen stood for a minute or two to contrast the modern process on one side with the old process proceeding on the other. The up-to-date method fire box plates, 6 feet by 4 feet, can be flanged at one operation, the total pressure which can be exerted by the largest press being 650 tons. In the old way ten sturdy men wielding heavy wooden mallets pounded the yielding red hot iron into the requisite shape. There can be no doubt which of the two is the more picturesque, but the picturesque does not appeal to Crewe. When King Edward VII. visited Crewe in 1866, one of the operations he was shown was "bossing" a wheel. They no longer "boss" wheels, but if they did Tom Jones would be quite capable of superintending the business. He was a hammer lad of 15 years when the Prince of Wales, as he then was, paid his visit, and is still hale and hearty and in full employment.

The King spoke to Jones, who looks scarcely more than 50, and asked whether he had had any accidents during his long service. "Nothing to speak of, your Majesty," said Jones cheerily, "but then I have been lucky." "And careful as well, I suppose," his Majesty remarked as he wished him many more active years. The King spoke to another man who was standing by his machine. He wore the South African medal with five clasps, and the King asked his name and service. "C. H. Bennett, sir," he said, saluting, and he told the King that he went to the front with the Crewe Engineers, who volunteered for service to the number of 50.

"VERY SMART."

As work was in full swing in all the shops conversation was almost impossible.

In the nut and bolt shop and fitting shop there were quite a number of loyal greetings done in screws and nuts and springs. "Very smart," said his Majesty after inspecting a trophy representing the Prince of Wales's feathers and the motto "Ich dien," formed out of brass screws and filings, and the Queen's attention was particularly taken by a scroll. It set out in chronological order the names of her children from Albert to John. It was the happy thought of a foreman of the shop, who is a family man himself.

On learning that one of the boys in the nut and bolt shop, which is the nursery of the establishment, had been removed to the hospital this morning as the result of an accident to his leg, the Queen sent him a gracious message through Mr. Cooke.

On leaving the King and Queen expressed themselves as being highly delighted by their tour of the works, and especially gratified by the warmth of the greetings. From the comparative quiet of the yard their Majesties drove out in a motor-car to the tumult of the streets, which were packed with people.

The way to Worleston, where the Cheshire County Council Dairy Institution is situated, lies through the town, and as the Royal car passed along the gaily decorated streets they were heartily cheered. At the confines of the borough a halt was made, and some thousands of school children who were collected at this point sang the National Anthem. There could scarcely be conceived a more vivid contrast than the locomotive works with its clangour and dust and the model dairy all sweetness and serenity. Piloted by Miss Foster, the matron, their Majesties made a very thorough inspection of the establishment.

Their Majesties were afterwards driven to Crewe Hall, where they are the guests of the Marquis and Marchioness.

Just before the Royal train started from Euston in the morning the King noticed the station dog Brum, which collects for the railway charity. The dog had its collecting-box strapped on its back and was decked out in ribbons of the national colours. His Majesty directed that the dog should be brought to him, and receiving a sovereign from Sir Charles Cust, the equerry in attendance, put it into the collecting-box.

The King's saloon on the Royal train was decorated with pink roses and tulips and the Queen's with orchids and white carnations.

CRIME EPIDEMIC IN NEW YORK.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERIES.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the New York police, supplemented by the largest force of private constables of any city in the world, there has lately been an epidemic of daylight robberies and night burgalaries in the American metropolis, the record of which is without parallel, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" in a message, dated April 21. It is believed that the same gang of men who for months kept up a reign of terror in the suburban districts, and operated from armour-clad motor-cars, are responsible for the present outbreak of lawlessness, the proportions of which are so alarming that even the authorities have refrained from publishing the most lurid and audacious details of the outrages.

Burglars equipped with modern tools have shown during the present outbreak that they are equal to the defensive equipment of most modern shops, such as a network of electric alarm bells, steel doors, and "thief-defying safes," which in appearance somewhat resemble heavy army ordnance. Within the space of a month there have been forty-nine safes robbed in New York City. Many it would appear were blown open by smokeless powder, and the explosion in each case was efficiently muffled. In every instance the robbers wore white cotton gloves, so as not to make finger-prints, and in some cases the miscreants, confident of safety, left behind the gloves as souvenirs, and sometimes abusive notes, reflecting upon the alleged stupidity, corruption, and corpulence of the police.

The daylight robberies have proved more sensation than the night burglaries. Cases are recorded in which half a dozen thugs, wearing masks and holding revolvers, would invade a shop, and, in the presence of the terror-stricken customers, help themselves to goods and the contents of the tills.

The police do not attach special importance to the campaign of violence which, it is believed, will be ended as soon as the ringleaders are caught. The public, however, are waxing indignant, and trust most heartily that the outlaws will embark for fresh hunting-grounds on your side of the Atlantic as soon as the tourist season begins.

Only this afternoon two men with revolvers entered a cigar shop in New York, and, compelling the proprietor to jump through a trap-door into his cellar, began forcing the safe. They secured £52, and, walking away unconcernedly, were soon lost in the city crowds.

In the meantime the proprietor lay dazed until, after recovering himself, he called for help, and was released by a customer.

Barre, the criminal who for motives of robbery murdered two persons by strangling them, was executed at Versailles on Saturday. Monier, Soudy, and Callemin, three of the Paris motor bandits also executed Dieudonne's sentence has been commuted to one of penal servitude for life.

A GOOD-LOOKING *man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it.*

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Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light or moderate cloud persists in the south-east Punjab, while skies are clear elsewhere. The air has become slightly damper in some places. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Cloud has increased and skies are to-day heavily clouded in the north-western districts. Humidity and maximum temperature are equal to the average. The minimum is in defect at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded in the remaining districts. Humidity and minimum temperature are nearly normal. The maximum is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature during the day is in defect at Surat and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the northern districts but skies remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is slightly above the average at Nagpur and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are fairly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air is below the average at Nizamabad, and above at Aurangabad and Poona. Night temperature is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Some dust or thunderstorms are recorded in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and the Central Provinces but the associated rainfall has been insignificant. Skies remain moderately clouded in the extreme south while sea has become slight at Colombo. Weather in upper Sind and west Rajputana appear to be slightly unsettled.

Insolated dust or teunderstorms are likely in Rajputana, the south-east Punjab, the United Provinces and the north Cuntral Provinces. A few falls may occur on the the south Malabar Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON TUESDAY, the 13th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st. November to date	Rainfall. Variation. 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th).	88·3	76·5	78	..	6·31	—4·64
Jask ..	89·7	77·7	76	..	4·18	+0·11
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th).	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	109·3	81·5	55	..	1·11	—0·67
Rawalpindi ..	85·4	62·1	59	0·03	5·26	—5·40
Lahore ..	104·4	68·2	54	0·04	3·40	—0·63
Sirsa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala ..	101·5	74·9	40	0·02	6·31	+0·17
Delhi ..	103·0	75·8	56	..	2·37	—1·01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	106·0	76·7	77	0·06	2·58	+0·55
Mainpuri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi ..	106·0	77·0	38	0·09	2·12	+0·12
Cawnpore ..	103·2	82·4	46	0·03	4·96	+2·72
Allahabad ..	103·6	80·0	45	..	4·66	+2·25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	117·1	78·3	47	..	0·44	—0·93
Karachi ..	89·0	86·3	83	..	1·27	—0·34
Ajmer ..	9,6	81·7	46	..	1·10	—0·52
Jaipur ..	106·2	76·1	37	..	1·47	—1·26
Kotah ..	105·1	85·1	30	0·22	0·58	—0·84
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	93·5	78·0	70	..	0·00	—0·58
Dwarka ..	87·3	80·7	85	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval ..	86·6	79·3	81	..	0·63	—0·46
Rajkot ..	102·1	72·3	68	..	0·48	—0·07
Bhavnagar Para. ..	102·0	76·3	64	..	0·44	—0·30
Surat ..	92·4	78·6	75	..	3·58	+3·15
Ahmedabad ..	104·6	78·2	72	..	0·34	—0·11
Deesa ..	104·3	74·9	65	..	0·44	—0·13
Neemuch ..	103·9	76·0	..	..	0·76	+0·18
Indore ..	99·1	76·1	62	..	3·74	+2·70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	102·3	81·8	35	..	7·43	+4·42
Saugor ..	102·3	76·6	38	0·05	?	?
Hoshangabad..	105·9	80·4	49	..	3·94	+1·95
Khandwa ..	104·7	80·1	48	..	4·38	+2·95
Akola ..	105·7	81·5	36	..	1·65	—0·96
Amraoti ..	105·8	80·3	37	..	0·32	—2·09
Nagpur ..	103·6	85·8	32	..	1·22	—2·01
Chanda ..	109·5	79·5	32	..	6·24	+2·65
Raipur ..	106·7	85·6	35	..	3·50	+0·44
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	91·4	81·6	73	..	3·62	+2·97
Ratnagiri ..	91·0	80·4	64	..	3·62	+9·86
Mormugao ..	91·0	81·7	70	..	3·25	+1·06
Karwar ..	90·7	84·0	71	..	3·24	+0·72
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	103·4	72·6	54	..	5·07	+3·83
Ahmednagar..	99·6	73·5	51	..	1·15	—0·61
Poona ..	96·0	69·8	60	..	3·44	+1·55
Sholapur ..	103·8	71·6	48	..	1·01	—1·42
Bijapur ..	101·7	70·8	59	..	2·39	+0·02
Belgaum ..	92·8	65·5	68	..	2·51	—1·99
Aurangabad ..	100·9	70·2	67	..	1·15	—0·64
Nizamabad (Indur).	108·9	82·2	38	..	3·34	+0·41
Hyderabad ..	104·8	81·7	46	..	1·90	—1·58
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	91·2	77·8	67	..	6·1	—0·39
Calicut ..	90·8	81·2	68	..	7·85	—5·37
Cochin ..	92·7	79·7	77	0·02	5·93	+10·12
Colombo ..	87·5	80·5	81	..	55·20	+12·94
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam..	95·3	81·2	80	..	2·27	—5·53
Bellary ..	104·0	76·3	37	..	4·50	+0·54
Cuddapah ..	109·5	83·0	67	..	10·38	+4·67
Madras ..	107·5	85·5	61	..	11·99	—9·31
Bangalore ..	95·8	70·8	71	..	3·73	—3·32
Coimbatore ..	96·9	75·8	88	..	14·64	+6·18
Trichinopoly..	106·6	83·3	54	..	6·57	—5·66
Negapatam ..	104·7	83·2	70	..	27·17	—3·67

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 13th May 1913 was 30·234 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 12th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..inches 29·822
Temperature of Air ..	degrees 86·2
Wet-bulb Thermometer..	,, 77·1
Dew Point	,, 73·6
Relative humidity of Air	,, 0·665
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4·6
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees 91·4
Minimum do. do.	80·8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ws w.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	miles 122

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.				Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	May.	h.	m.	ft. in.		May	h. m.	f. in.
Wed.	14	m 5	20	24 4	Wed.	14	m 11 13	18 9
		6	12 a	26 4				
Thurs.	15	m 6	48	24 10	Thurs.	15	m 0 58	18 11
		7	16 a	26 6			6 45 a	19 2
Fri.	16	m 8	11	25 10	Fri.	16	m 1 52	17 9
		8	15 a	26 8			2 2 a	19 1
Satur.	17	m 9	12	27 1	Satur.	17	m 2 88	16 6
		9	6 a	26 11			3 1 a	18 11
Sun.	18	m 10	6	28 2	Sun.	18	m 3 22	15 6
		9	52 a	27 1			3 54 a	18 10
Mon.	19	m 10	55	28 11	Mon.	19	m 4 4	14 9
		10	36 a	27 1			4 44 a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
14. (Wed.)	6h.	5m.	7h.	5 m.
15. (Thurs.)	6h.	5m.	7h.	5 m.
16. (Fri)	6h.	4m.	7h.	5 m
17. (Sat.)	6h.	4m.	7h.	6 m.
18. (Sun.)	6h.	4m.	7h.	6 m.
19. (Mon.)	6h.	3m.	7h.	7 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, April 28th, 11 h. 39·2 m. A. M. ; New Moon, May 6th, 1 h. 54·3 m. P. M. ; First quarter, 13th, 5 h. 15·0 m. P. M. ; Full Moon, 20th 0h. 48·1 m. P. M. ; Last quarter, 28th; 5 h. 33·7 m. A. M.

WITH LIVINGSTONE IN AFRICA.

Mr. Edgar Williams, a survivor of the perilous Livingstone expedition of 1861, gave an interesting story of his experiences in a chat with a "Daily News" representative at his home at Broadstairs. He was one of the picked men who accompanied the explorer up the Zambesi.

"On board Livingstone's steamer, the Pioneer," he said,, " we used to assemble for morning prayers, and afterwards Livingstone would give us quinine pills and a glass of port. Mrs. Livingstone nursed us untiringly when we were sick, and most of the men were at times down with fever. In the party were also Mrs. Burrup and Miss Mackenzie. The ladies and nursed us devotedly. They seemed to have more endurance than the men, and perhaps more patience.

"Livingstone," he added, "was a fine-hearted man—one of the sweetest men I ever met, and I think that is the impression of everybody who spoke to him."

Although he is now 74 years of age, Mr. Williams can claim with pride that there is scarcely a grey hair in his head.

SOCIETY WOMEN AS FUR FARMERS.

Titled society women in England, who have hitherto specialised in prize dogs and horses, are said to be turning their attention to fox-breeding in Canada.

A party of well-known women is expected at Edmonton, Alberta, shortly, on a tour of inspection, and considerable financial investments in the fur farming business are expected, says the "Express" Montreal correspondent.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Searns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 13.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market remained very firm to-day, and fluctuated within the range of about annas two. The Market opened at Rs. 96-3-0, gradually improved to Rs. 96-4-6, but finally closed at Rs. 96-3-6. The business done was on a fairly moderate scale. The demand for ready paper remained active.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103/4 (long dated).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained firm to-day though activity was only noticeable in shares of three or four Mills. For the last three days Currimbhai Mill shares have received a good support, and they changed hands in big lots.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1452/8 for June and Rs. 1,465 for July.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 513/12 for June and Rs. 518/12 for July.

David remained steady at Rs. 495 for June. The rate for the next delivery was Rs. 5 up.

Currimbhai were placed at rates varying from Rs. 296/4 to Rs. 3,014 for June.

Nagpoors were placed at Rs. 2,135 xd. for June.

Indian Specie Bank shares improved to Rs. 67/4.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 592/8.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 133.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Exchange rates are to-day unchanged and there is but very little passing in the way of business. The following transactions were reported up to 3 p.m. :—Government paper 2½ per cent. at Rs. 96-3, 96-4 and small at Rs. 96-8, 96-9.

Coal shares were in considerable request and transactions reported shew a further advance in prices in most instances.

Other sections of the market quite inactive.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 12

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11'60 Oct. 11'02
New York Official noon call 11-45 a.m.	July 11'60 Oct. 11'02
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July 11'06 Oct. 11'12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales..	7,000
Total Imports	9,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing Price.	To-day's Price.
M. J.	6'44	6'49
J. J.	6'41	6'46
J. A.	6'38	6'43
A. S.	6'8	6'33
S. O.	6 14	6'19
O. N.	6 06	6'11
N. D.	6'03	6'08
D. J.	6'02	6'07
J. F.	6'02	6 07

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to Continent	29,000

Futures at New York, July, 11'64. Previous closing price 11'59.

Futures at New York, October, 11'06. Previous closing price 11'02.

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York 12'10. Previous price 12'00.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 3/16 Previous price 12 3/16.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans, July, 12 06. Previous price 12'02.

" " October, 11'20. Previous price 11'16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11½

Demand Bills 4'85⅝.

Silver Commercial Bars 60⅝.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 13.

The local cotton market was quiet for spot cotton. Shippers both for Europe and Japan were doing nothing whereas local mills were the only buyers of Oomra, Westerns, and Kathiawar descriptions. Sellers for Broach May contract were quoting Rs. 293.

One of our New York friends wires that the total acreage is increased by four per cent. i.e., 35,460,880 acres as compared with 34,097,000, acres last year and 36,681,000 year before last.

Messrs. Hornby Hamelryk & Co., Liverpool wire as under :—"Political and Financial horizon being clearer the position is now much healthier. Trade prospects are encouraging and we have a favourable opinion of the market. Our New York friends telegraph that warm weather is much needed."

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	1 inc.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	245	239	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Super Fine ..	256	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms) ..	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	248	241	..	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	247	240	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish ..	258	248	241	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	257	..	..	Do'
M. G. Nagpur. Kamptee ..	254	..	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	250	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum. Pulgaum ..	277	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum Fair staple..	270	..	..	Do.
Do. do. ..	....	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra-Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	272	..	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	....	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	292	287	282	Do.
Do. ..	....	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	260	250	243	Do.
Saw Ginned. Dharwar. ..	....	..	292	Do.
Westerns, Chutka....	....	..	283	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	....	..	28 9	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Compta ..	....	..	292	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	....	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapur ..	....	..	..	..

CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY.

UNIVERSITY ATTITUDE ON OPEN COMPETITION.

Another volume of the minutes of evidence taken in private by the Royal Commission on the Home Civil Service has been issued. Testimony from the Universities in relation to the open competitive system of appointment forms a prominent feature of the volume.

On the question of University men in business, Mr. N. Waterfield, secretary to the Oxford University Appointments Committee, said he could not imagine a business firm making appointments purely by the method of open competition, owing to the risk, which the public service now incurred, of obtaining a man of unreliable character. As a test of ability, he attached great importance to the fact that a man was active and prominent in the organised life of his college, and he thought this test did not bear hardly on non-public school men.

Professor Dudley J. Medley (representing the Glasgow University) remarked that a high measures of university training was necessary to supply suitable men for the higher ranks of the Civil Service.

Sir Harry R. Reichel (Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales) objected to the present system of a purely competitive entrance examination to the Civil Service on the ground that it inevitably encouraged cramming, and also because it put a premium upon wealth. If, however, the competitive examination test was to be retained, he would suggest the inclusion amongst the optional subjects of the Welsh language and literature.

Professor W. J. Ashley gave evidence on behalf of the University of Birmingham, and said that it could hardly be denied that the present system of appointment worked on the whole pretty well.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson (Victoria University of Manchester) said it would be unfortunate if the regular courses of University study were substantially altered with a view to their being specifically adapted to the special preparation for the Civil Service Commissioner's examinations, but it was a matter for serious consideration whether the examinations of the Commissioners might with advantage be modified in such a way as to be more in accord with the curricula of the Universities in the large cities, and also whether some modifications or additions to the University curricula would be desirable with a wiew to the possibility of a substantial number of their graduates talking up the Civil Service.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON, COLONEL R. W. L. EUNLOP, C. I. E., V. D., COMMANDING.

BOMBAY, 14th MAY, 1913.

307. *Parade.*—The Machine Gun Class of "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 A. M. on Thursday the 15th instant.

308. *Leave.*—No. 6632, Vol. A. M. Roith, "G" Company, is granted leave of absence from 16th May to 16th November 1913 both days inclusive,

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,705
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	66
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-4
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67-4
Standard Bank Rs.50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk..			175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld.£4	New	5 o/o	87XD
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc..	May-Oct.	25	810
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	75
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	245
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	725XD
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	530XD
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	257XD
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2.17C
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	695
Choi Silk ..	..	20	435
Coimbatore Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,452½
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	710XD
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	112½XD
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	297½
David ..	May-Nov.	20	495
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	185
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485XD
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	145
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	513¾
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,615XD
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	365
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	90
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¾	147½
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,330
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	760
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1.330XD
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,450
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2.130
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,170
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	280
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	1481 XD
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	810X D
Sassoon Silk ..	..	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,287½
Sun ..	Oct.	..	127½
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	290
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,685XD
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,425
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton ..	..	Nil.	435
Western India ..	..	Nil.	625
Mysore Spinning ..	Sept.	45	600
	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6¼	137
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60/0	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs.60		4 o/o	73
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.,	June-Dec	7	134
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	592½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5¼ o/o	132

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	6¼	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6¼	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	99
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8¼	127¼
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7½	132¼
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug.	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	520
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	695
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.,	Oct.-May	10	145
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 75 ..	August	Nil.	12
Samankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badham Pile ..	..	7	98
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	50
Bo. Burma T. Corpr..	..	15	625
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. ..	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	3	195
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	R. 2	23
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	910
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	400
	Sep.-Oct.	5	25½
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	6¼	285
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	..	20%	28 XD
Delhi Flour ..	Dec.-Jun.	30H.yr.	450
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	Sep.	8	120
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ld., Rs. 20. ..	..	30	300
	Dec.	1½	20
Indian Cotton Company ..	Old	100	..
	New Issue	25	100
	..	..	25
John Roberts & Co. ..	March.	7 %	51
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50. ..	Oct.-July	13	200
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..	July.	10 %	50
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	do.	12½	180
Marks & Co. ..	..	..	107½
Marsland Price Co. O.	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. P..	..	..	100 nom
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	Nil.	71
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	..	7 %	25
Phillips & Co. ..	May	20 %	350
Port Canning Co. ..	July	Rs. 3½	35
Shivrajpur Synd, etc..	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	10 %	208
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	..	8 %	505
Soundy & Co. ..	..	..	95
Tata Iron Steel Co.	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
	Nil.	..	101½
	Jan & July	..	225
	..	..	175
Tata Hydro Electric O 60	..	4 %	930
P 60	..	..	925
Thacker & Co. ..	..	20 %	212
Telephone Co. ..	May.	Rs. 2½	62XD
Treacher & Co. ..	July.	Rs. 15	477½

B.—Buyer S—Seller Nom.—Nominal price (D—Cum-dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

DELHI PIECE GOODS ASSOCIATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, May 10.

The Annual General Meeting of the Delhi Piece Goods Association held yesterday, gave the Hon'ble Mr. James Currie who was in the Chair an opportunity to explain the conditions which may affect the locality of the Piece Goods Market in the near future. He said :—

Coming to the conditions under which trade is carried on in our Bazaar, the advent of the Imperial City and Town Planners has drawn the attention of your Committee more directly to the conditions under which business is being conducted in katras and the lamentable want of comfort in offices which we have to occupy in the Chandni Chowk. Most of us have been expecting a pronouncement from the Imperial City Committee, but so far we have not heard anything that would throw light on the question as to what they are likely to do in improvements connected with the city. The Chamber of Commerce moved the other day asking for information, but the reply received was non-committal and the Chamber have again addressed the Imperial Committee on the subject.

You are no doubt aware that a representation has been made by the Marwari Committee to the Deputy Commissioner pointing out how harrassed they are by heavy rentals in the Chandni Chowk and that the accommodation afforded is quite insufficient. I believe the question of giving them an area on which to build a Bazaar at or near Kishenganj is seriously considered. Well, gentlemen, I do not profess to know what is in the minds of the Marwari Committee, but if they think they can with a light heart pack up and go to Kishenganj without dislocating the conditions of the general trade in Del

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE.

Established under the Chairmanship of

THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

Capital Rs. 50,00,000. Subscribed Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital Rs. 5,00,000.

Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Best Terms to Best Workers.

Absolute Security to Policyholders.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

This is the first and only Insurance Coy. of its kind accepting both Fire & Life business.

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All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HOMAN—On the 6th May, at Lahore, the wife of A. Knox Homan, of a daughter.
WHITE—On the 6th May, at The Gables Hotel, Mashobra, Simla, the wife of Sidney W. White, of a daughter.
BAPTY—On the 6th May, at Kalingapatma, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Bapty, a daughter.
FARQUHARSON.—April 25th, at Haloya, Peradeniya, the wife of George Fraser Farquharson, of a son.
MEARS—April 29th, at Bombay, the wife of Driver H. Mears, G. I. P. Ry., Jhansi, of a daughter. (English Papers please copy.)

MARRIAGE.

DASS—DAS—April 25th at the Kirk, Lahore, by the Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, Prem Nath Dass of Gorakhpur, and Constance, daughter of the late Rai Bahadur and Mohini Maya Das of Ferozepore.

DEATHS.

PETERS—On the 7th May, at the Medical College Hospital, Minna Caroline, widow of the late Johannes Peters.
LAZARUS—25th April, at Vizagapatam, Millicent Vivian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lazarus, aged 25 years.
MEARS—May 5th, at Bombay, Lillian Agnes Mears, the beloved wife of Driver H. Mears, G. I. P. Ry., Jhansi. (English Papers please copy.)
MULLALY—26th April, at Coonoor, William Mullaly, late of Ibex Lodge, the Droog, Nilgidis, in his 77th year.
PATCH—27th April, at 51, Richmond Road, Bangalore, Arthur Lodge Patch, Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S., (Retired). Aged 57.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 14th, 1913.

THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.

The demand of the Balkan Allies for an indemnity of sixty millions is on the face of it unreasonable and extortionate. The Powers are stated to be in agreement with the Russian view that some small indemnity should be paid. That is rather cynical of the Powers. It is rather hard on Turkey that she should not only be compelled to part with her European provinces but also pay an indemnity, however small. As we have repeatedly shown, Turkey has a dead weight debt of nearly 150 millions sterling, and she has no means of paying an indemnity except by borrowing, which will of course swell the burden of her already heavy debt. There is no indication of any desire on the part of the Powers to compel the Balkan Allies to take over a reasonable share of Turkey's debt. A Financial Commission is expected to assemble shortly in Paris, and possibly some settlement will be arrived at. But it is apparent that the main preoccupation of Europe is not Turkey's interests but the interests of the bond-holders. This is not to imply that there is anything wrong in securing the interests of the bond-holders: in any case that will be done. But there is Turkey's interests also to safeguard, and it looks as if that aspect of the question will not receive due consideration. The whole question of Turkey's future is bound up with finance. If she is to be practically expelled from Europe it is in the highest degree necessary that she should not go to Asia permanently maimed and deprived of all hope of rehabilitating herself. It is not solely from Turkey's point of view that we urge this: it is to the interest of the Powers themselves that Turkey should maintain herself in sufficient strength to resist the influences already pressing on her in Asia Minor and which threaten to eventuate in the dismemberment of her dominions. The story of "pacific penetration" which forms the ground work of European diplomacy in Asia Minor is too long to tell in full. The conception and partial realisation of the Baghdad Railway scheme illustrates the tendency to which we refer. Germany has developed her interests in Asia Minor with exceeding cleverness. Ultimately Germany hopes to secure for herself an assured position as a Mediterranean power. Part of the railway will in fact ultimately form a Mediterranean route. An exceptionally well informed writer in the "Quarterly Review" goes so far as to say that "it is impossible to deny that German capital and enterprise have created real interests in Asia Minor which would call for and receive substantial recognition whenever the Empire of the Turks in Asia came to be wound up. Alexandrella, Messina and a naval base at Yumartahk are perhaps destined to form part of Germany's well-earned increment on the Mediterranean sea-board." So is Syria coveted by every Power interested in the Mediterranean Sea ; and in fact England, France, Germany, Russia and Italy have been in a great hurry to establish interests, claims and rights in this, the most valued of Turkish provinces in Asia Minor. The writer we have quoted above says "it is possible, one may even say probable, that Arabia, Southern Syria and Mesopotamia will eventually be combined with Egypt," and he goes on to refer to the prospect of a railway lineconnecting Calcutta and Delhi with Jerusalem and El-Arish which passing from terminus to terminus will pass through British territory. Armenia already claims an autonomous administration, and Syria, thanks to French inspiration, is disposed to set up a separate administration of her own.

These are some of the momentous problems with which Turkey will ere long be confronted. In addition to European ambitions, there are the conflicting claims of the Arabs of Syria, the people of Lebanon, the men of the Yemen, Kurds and Armenians. How in the face of these warring elements, native and foreign, national coherence is to be achieved and a stable policy evolved are problems that might well tax the ingenuity of Turkish statesmen. Turkey might have muddled out of the chaos in Asia Minor, if she had not been rudely ousted from Africa and all but expelled from Europe. But there is little use discussing the might-have-beens of history. There are the accomplished facts: and the certain perils of the future. Europe did nothing to prevent the spoliation of Tripolitana or the greater spoliation of Turkey's Europeaan provinces. Thinking of nothing but the possibility of an outbreak of a European war, the Powers have taken little interest in Turkey's fate. But the Powers will be making a great mistake if Turkey is sent to Asia weak and miserable. It must be apparent to any reflecting student of contemporary politics that Europe will have a bigger problem to tackle in Asia Minor, and that it is on the manner in which that problem is tackled that the issue of a world-wide struggle depends. A strong Turkey in Asia might save Europe the Armageddon . a weak Turkey will as certainly invite it. That is why we think Turkey should be supported financially, instead of being permanently disabled and cast adrift on the Asiatic mainland, a derelict and a danger to the world's peace. To have arrested a European war at this stage is a great service to civilisation ; but the alleviation can only be temporary, unless Turkey is rehabilitated in Asia Minor. That, again, is why no harsh terms should be imposed on Turkey.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

Reuter's summary of the debate in the Union House of Assembly is not very informing. No definite information is available in this country as to the principles or details of Mr. Fisher's Bill and the speeches delivered in the Assembly give one but a vague and imperfect notion of the attitude of parties towards the measure. All that is to be gathered is that the Bil has passed the second reading stage, instead of being summarily rejected, a fate which appears to have threatened it at one stage of the discussion. Mr. Duncan's ominous reference to the drastic provisions against Indians already resident in the country—which, he contended, should be modified—and Mr. Fisher's threat that, if the passive resistance movement is renewed, the Government would deal with the matter with a heavy hand, are disquieting in the extreme. What are the "drastic provisions" of the Bill to which Mr. Duncan demurs? And what, again, are the reasons which have prompted the Indian community in South Africa to threaten to resort to passive resistance? In the absence of fuller information relative to these matters, criticism must be suspended. There is perhaps some satisfaction to be derived from Mr. Fisher's statement that the Imperial Government had assured him that if the Bill were carried, it would be a satisfactory settlement. It is difficult to reconcile this statement with the attitude of the Indian party, which is clearly indicative of dissatisfaction with the measure. The question is, not whether the measure satisfies the Imperial Government but whether it satisfies the Indian community, and if the party, headed by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, is not satisfied with Mr. Fisher's Bill, the very much larger party, which does not see eye to eye with Mr. Gandhi on the immigration question, must be even more dissatisfied. Mr. Duncan's demand for legislation, with reference to the conditions in the Transvaal under the Asiatic Registration Acts, leads one to think that no endeavour has been made in the Bill to secure the just and equitable treatment of Indian immigrants. There is first of all the harsh Registration Acts, and next the harsher administration of the Acts. Against the inequitable legislation and its administration the Indian community has hitherto protested in vain. Under cover of the Acts, the Union officials have sought to separate children from their parents and to render the whole system of permits and licenses instruments of oppression and inquisitorial practice. General Botha undertook to introduce "humaner" methods into the administration of the laws; but apparently this has not been done, and the Indian community is entitled to know the reason why. It is absurd and intolerable that Mr. Fisher should threaten the Indian community with harsher legislation simply because they protest against the failure of the Government to fulfil the solemn undertaking they gave to Mr. Gokhale. The essence of what may be called the Smuts-Gokhale compromise was to secure to Indians their rights as citizens of the Empire by removing the inequalities and disabilities to which South African legislation had subjected them. The question is whether that undertaking has been fulfilled. Mr. Gokhale gave vivid expression to the profound demoralisation worked by the existing laws. He said :

> Almost every section of the Indian community throughout South Africa was filled with a serious dread about its future, a feeling of insecurity, harassment, and oppression prevailing generally, such as was bound to demoralize any community. "

The "Times" summarised the condition prevailing in South Africa in the following passage:

> As for the laws, the most cruel was the annual tax of £3 per head on ex-indentured Indians in Natal, this falling on males above the age of 16 and females over 13. This impost, in the words of a prominent member of the Natal Legislature, broke up families, drove men into the paths of crime and women into lives of shame. But even where the law was not so drastic its administration was very harassing. The traders' and hawkers' licences in Cape Colony and Natal had to be renewed every year, and the grant of new licences lay in the discretion of local authorities manned almost entirely by the European trade rivals of the Indian traders. In the Transvaal new licences had to be granted on tender of the fee, but the Gold Law and the Townships Act made these licences practically worthless, because they permitted the removal of Indian traders to special locations situated as a rule at some distance from the towns. Finally, the Immigration Law was worked so as to exclude domiciled Indians, who had revisited their country on permits, whenever any technical flaw permitted it, and there was hardly any provision for the education of Indian children. In short, a large proportion of Afrikanders was determined to make the position so intolerable for Indians that they would of their own accord leave the country, and every Indian felt that his future and his means of livelihood were perilously insecure.

How can any Minister in any portion of the British Empire seek to apologise for a system so un-British?

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

An article in "The New Statesman" dealing with the defects of the British system of elementary education helps one to realise the tremendous difficulties the educational reformer has to meet with even in England. What is wrong with the British system, according to the writer, is that it is not based on a coherent plan. The growth of the system has been impeded by haphasard methods of so-called reform. "Historically," says our contemporary, "what usually happens is that some enthusiasts press for a particular reform, that various important persons oppose the reform, and that the government of the day tries to please both sides by making the particular scheme optional—that is, by allowing each locality to undertake it if it chooses." The grants made by the Board of Education are nearly equal to that raised from the rates, although in backward localities, the grants may be actually more than double the locally available funds. What is wrong with the system is that the grants are made to the good as well as the bad schools, with equal lack of discrimination. There is a remarkable shortage of qualified teachers, due principally to one cause, the inadequate pay offered to teachers. Getting the child to school is all very well, but it is even better to get the proper type of teacher to school. It all resolves itself into this: "Equality of opportunity is the first requisite of a democratic country." There must be a reasonable educational minimum of efficiency in teaching. In England, the physical culture, feeding and medical treatment of school children are ideals which are being slowly realised. But "advanced" educational reformers urge that the provision of food and medical treatment should be made compulsory. What is now optional and local in respect of these matters, they urge, should be made compulsory and universal. In India, there are several intermediate stages to be traversed before one can be visited with dreams of compulsion in feeding and medical treatment of school children. But Indians want to move a little further away from the existing stagnant condition of things, represented by a voluntary system, worked on the basis of elemosynary grants from the Exchequer. In fact, they want a system of elementary education on the basis of local option. Once that is obtained the relative merits of the voluntary system dear to the heart of Sir Harcourt Butler, and the compulsory system can be fairly tested by results. The country would welcome reform of this character; but the Government is holding back.

DAY BY DAY.

The members of the Parsi Gymkhana, Mahableshwar, will be At Home to meet their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon on Empire Day which falls on the 24th instant. Their Excellencies have consented to become honorary members of the Parsi Gymkhana, Mahableshwar. Next week their Excellencies will be entertained at an evening party at the Hindu Gymkhana Mahableshwar.

His Highness the Nizam left Hyderabad by special train for Bombay at 1-30 a.m. on Tuesday. The usual salutes were fired by the artillery. His Highness is expected to arrive in Bombay this morning at eight o'clock.

H. H. The Maharajah of Alwar has left Bombay for Kotah.

General Sir Bryan Mahon left Viceregal Lodge, Simla, yesterday morning.

It may not be generally known perhaps that the mixed marriages against which the "Times" so vehemently protests was no uncommon thing a century or half a century ago, and that the prejudice against such unions was far less strong in the halcyon days of John Company than it is now. The earliest "mixed marriage" of which Indian history has any record is more than two thousand years old, and refers to the classical alliance of the father of Asoka, the Constantine of Budhism, with the daughter of Seleucus Nikator. Begum Johnstone, Begum Sumroo, Begum Dupleix were all ladies of Indian extraction. The first named lady, "the widow of a Governor-General of India and the mother-in-law of a Prime Minister of England," lived in Calcutta in great style in the beginning of the last century. She was then between seventy and eighty years of age. The first Lord Liverpool who became Prime Minister in 1812, then Mr. Jenkinson, married this lady's daughter. Major-General Sleeman in his "Rambles and Recollections" says that she was in her day much looked up to in Calcutta and her salon was attended by the first people in the country, including the Governor-General.

Begum Sumroo, who accompanied Walter Reinhard through all his campaigns, and later married him after he had established himself as the Chief of Sardhana, was by birth a Saiyadain She was baptised at the age of forty by a Roman Catholic priest under the name of Joanna. The wife of the famous French Governor, who laid the foundations of French Power in South India, was probably a Eurasian, and was noted for her intimate knowledge of the Indian languages and Indian character, and her capacity for playing her part in any deep game of intrigue. Coming to more recent times, there is the example of Princess Victoria Gauramma, daughter of the deposed King of Coorg, who married a British officer. In the middle of the last century, the princess, accompanied her father to England, where she was baptised, Queen Victoria being one of her sponsors. Her marriage proved unhappy and she died in 1864, after which her husband mysteriously disappeared together with their child. Most of the mixed marriages of to-day are made in England instead of India, as in the days of yore. Notable instances of the present time are the marriages of Prince Victor Duleep Singh to Lady Anne Coventry and of Princess Pritiva of Cooch Behar to a Wolverhampton gentleman.

Sir John Tyler, whose death is announced, may be described as a Calcutta man, having spent his boyhood and youth entirely in that city. He was educated at Doveton College, and the Calcutta Medical College, and, on completing his medical course at the latter institution, he went Home, where he took the degree of M.D. at St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and F.R.C.S. Edinburgh. He returned to India in the I.M.S. and gradually rose to be Inspector-General of Prisons, N.W.P. In 1886 he was specially employed at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and, in 1887 was again on special duty with the Maharaja of Bharatpur's deputation to the Victoria Jubilee. Sir John Tyler was born in 1839.

A correspondent writes:—"It may safely be claimed for Bombay that it is the most go-ahead city in India as far as its 'feminine' activities are concerned. Its Ladies' Gymkhana, founded and entirely managed by ladies, has no counterpart in any other part of India, and it possesses many more such institutions which are run, in most cases, by Indian ladies. It is, besides, the first city east of Suez to be affected by the Suffragette movement, and it is on record, that so long as a decade ago a Parsi lady voter appeared at the Byculla booth, at the time of the Municipal ratepayers' election, and declared that she would vote only for that person who pledged his troth in favour of 'women's emancipation.' Mr. S. C. R. Dhondy, who only lately resigned his seat on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, there and then swore to his undying devotion to the female cause and thus secured the vote.

"The other cities of the Presidency are now following suit, notably Ahmedabad where the other day the fourth annual meeting of the 'Mahila Parishad' was held under the presidency of Lady Madhovlal. The object of the Association is to uplift the womanhood of India, to imbue by means of lectures the rising generation of Indian girls with lofty ideas of conduct, and to purge Indian society of many of its evil customs, such as early marriage. Lady Madhavlal at the annual meeting dwelt upon the necessity of having more such associations in the country. The Ahmedabad Ladies' Association was started only four years ago and in that short space of time it has achieved not a little."

Sir Frederick Halliday, a few days ago, on behalf of the Government of Bengal, presented King's Medals to two European officers of the Calcutta Fire Brigade and an Indian constable of the Calcutta Police Force. Assistant-Engineer Adolf Frederich, and Fireman James Little, of the Fire Brigade, received their medals (as already reported in our columns) for the bravery they displayed in rescuing eleven women and children from the upper storeys of a burning building in China Bazar Street. The constable earned the King's Medal by his pluck in capturing an armed burglar who had already mortally wounded another constable. In spite of the fact that the desperad stabbed him twice, Constable Surajballi Goala held the man and secured him at the risk of his life. The Indian *parawalla*, as the "Statesman's" remarks, does not get much flattery, as a rule; but a case such as this is one which would reflect honour on any police force in the world.

AT THE FAIR.

[*Translated by Rabindranath Tagore, from his original poem in Bengali.*]

The selling has been done and the buying. All the dues from both sides have been gathered, and it is time for me to go home. But, gatekeeper, dost thou ask for thy toll? Fear not, I have still something left to my share. My fate has not cheated me of my all.

The lull in the wind threatens storm, and the lowering clouds in the west bode no good. The hushed water waits for a fray. I hurry to cross the river before the night overtakes me. O ferryman, thou wantest thy fee! Yes, brother, I have still something left to my share. My fate has not cheated me of my all.

In the wayside under the tree sits a beggar. Alas! he looks at my face with a timid hope! He thinks I am rich with the day's profit after bargains and barterings. Yes, brother, I have still something left to my share. My fate has not cheated me of my all.

The night grows dark and the road lonely. Fireflies gleam among the leaves. Who art thou that followest me with stealthy silent steps? Ah, I know; it is thy desire to relieve me of all my gains. I will not disappoint thee! For I still have something to my share and my fate has not cheated me of my all.

It was midnight when I reached home. My hands were empty. Thou wast alone with anxious eyes at my door, sleepless and silent. Like a timourous bird thou didst fly to my breast with eager love. Ay, ay, my God, much remains still to my share. My fate has not cheated me of my all.—

From "The Fortnightly Review."

The Judicial Commissioner of Sind has rejected the application of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., to commit to prison John Frostner, an insolvent, on charges of malpractice, holding that the alleged criminal acts were not proved and that the acts proved were not criminal.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

PASSES SECOND READING.

FACILITIES FOR "DECENT" IMMIGRANTS.

MR. FISCHER'S THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, May 13.

The Union House of Assembly yesterday passed the second reading of the Immigration Bill, after negativing Mr. Fitchardt's amendment to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Duncan detailed the objections of the Opposition to the measure, and asked for guarantees that exclusion on economic grounds, or on account of the standard or habits of life should not apply to Europeans. He objected to the bar against an appeal, and suggested less drastic provisions with reference to Indians already in the country.

He moved that the second reading be discharged and that the Government be instructed to legislate with reference to the conditions in the Transvaal under the Asiatic Registration Acts.

He, however, subsequently withdrew the motion, Sir Thomas Smartt, the Leader of the Opposition, declining to take the responsibility for the rejection of the Bill in view of the imperial principle involved, but hoping that the Government would consider reasonable criticisms of objectionable clauses.

Mr. Fischer, the Minister of the Interior, who was in charge of the Bill, said that the Government would give every facility for every decent immigrant to come to South Africa.

He disliked the idea of an appeal to the Imperial Government for aid in the South Africans' own affairs. The Imperial Government had, however, assured him that if the Bill were carried it would be a satisfactory settlement.

Referring to the suggestion that passive resistance would be renewed, he feared that such a movement would compel the introduction of a Bill alluding to Asiatics in plain language. The Government would not allow itself to be defied.

LINER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

COLLISION WITH A HUGE ICEBERG.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MONTREAL, May 12.

The Liner Chiltern Range, which has arrived here, reports that she collided with a large iceberg in a dense fog. She struck it a glancing blow, and three bow plates were dented above the water line. Otherwise she was not damaged.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

A THREE DAYS' BATTLE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, May 13.

A three days' battle between the Mexican Federal troops and rebels has been fought near Guaymas. A train-load of oil and wood was rushed to the battlefield for purpose of burning the bodies of the slain. An official account of the affair puts the Federal troops' death-roll at five hundred; while the officers captured on either side were immediately executed.

NOTTINGHAM BOAT CLUB FIRE.

SUFFRAGETTES SUSPECTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 12.

The suffragettes are suspected of burning the headquarters of the Nottingham Boat Club on the Trent. The damage caused is £2,000. A number of boats have also been burnt.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

MAKING SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The Duchess of Connaught continues to make satisfactory progress.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

The death is announced of Sir John Tyler.

SKUTARI.

ARRIVAL OF INTERNATIONAL FORCE.

TRANSFER FIXED FOR TO-MORROW.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ROME, May 13.

A telegram from Skutari says that the International force disembarked at San Giovanni di Medua on Sunday, and expected to reach Skutari last night.

The formal transfer of the town is fixed for Thursday.

THE BULGARIAN TRAIN SMASH.

SALONIKA, May 12.

In the collision between two Bulgarian troop trains near Drama 150 were killed and 200 injured. Couplings broke and 25 waggons rushed down a steep incline and collided with 26 full waggons standing in the station.

[illegible]AR LOSSES AT LEFTERA.

LONDON, May 12.

The Bulgarians lost 300 killed and wounded in fighting at Leftera.

SALONIKA, May 12.

There were 300 Bulgarian casualties at Leftera. Both sides have expressed their regret at the incident.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

SOFIA, May 13.

The Government has authorised its Minister in London to sign the peace preliminaries.

M. Sarafoff, ex-Minister at Constantinople, is proceeding to Athens to negotiate the delimitation of the future Graeco-Bulgarian frontier.

TURK TROOPS IN ALBANIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.

Turkey is chartering transports to bring either to Constantinople or to Asia Minor the troops which recently fought under the command of Djavid Pasha and also Essad Pasha's troops. Both these armies are now in Albania and number about 30,000.

GREEK DIFFERENCES WITH BULGARIA.

ATHENS, May 13.

The Greeks accuse the Bulgarians of invading Greek territory. They say they informed the Bulgarians that they would, if necessary, defend the Greek positions. Bulgaria, it is alleged, replied that a movement of Bulgarians had been stopped, but did not withdraw any troops. The Greeks thereupon strengthened their occupation. The Bulgarians, seeing this, attacked with artillery. The Greeks say the fight was serious and exclusively due to the Bulgarians. The Greek Government throws the whole responsibility on them.

The Bulgarian diplomat, M. Sarafoff, has gone to Athens with instructions to settle outstanding differences.

AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATIES.

MR. BRYAN'S PROPOSAL OF RENEWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, has announced that the special arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Japan and other countries will be renewed if these countries desire.

MAHARANI HOLKAR.

UNDERGOES OPERATION FOR APPENDICITIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

The Maharani Holkar of Indore underwent an operation for appendicitis on Sunday. Her condition is satisfactory.

RECORD LONG DISTANCE RUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

At Stamford Bridge yesterday E. W. Lloyd ran fifty miles in six hours, 13 minutes and 58 seconds.

H. Greene ran the Marathon, distance in two hours, 38 minutes and 16 1/5 seconds.

Both performances are records.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 13.

Some rain has fallen in the Punjab, United Provinces, Northeast India and Burma, the chief amounts being Mergui two inches, Molumein one, Tezpur one and a half, Jalpaiguri three- quarters, Darjeeling two. Mainpuri a half.

A depression over the western desert is causing high winds to blow across the Sind and Kathiarwar co[illegible] and in consequence thunder-sto[illegible]ace likely, to continue in N[illegible]t India.

[illegible]:—Rain locally in Nor-th[illegible]and Burma.

MAWSON EXPEDITION.

RECORD TO BE OUT MONTHLY.

"THE ADELIE BLIZZARD."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SYDNEY, May 13.

Dr. Mawson has sent a wireless message saying that the details of the expedition will be published in a twenty-six page monthly magazine, called "The Adelie Blizzard," which greets its contemporaries.

RESIDENTIAL UNIVERSITY FOR BEHAR.

A PRACTICAL SCHEME TO BE LAUNCHED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

The educational requirements of Behar and Orissa have been under investigation of late in connection with the establishment of a provincial university with the result that a scheme will soon be coming forward in a practical form.

The constitution of the University Committee will be announced shortly. It has been agreed that the University will be a residential teaching University as well as an examining one. It is also suggested that the existing college should be removed some eight miles from Bankipore where the new University may be located. This proposal is based on sanitary grounds.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN BENGAL.

MR. HORNELL INTERVIEWED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Mr. Hornell, the new Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, has arrived here on Saturday night. In an interview with a press representative, Mr. Hornell, referring to the proposed change in educational policy in Bengal, said: "There is no definite scheme before me at present, but I think the transfer of Eastern Bengal to Bengal has created a new situation as far as educational policy in concerned, and it will be necessary to bring the system of education in Eastern Bengal and Bengal into harmony."

Mr. Hornell leaves this afternoon for Darjeeling.

BOATING FATALITY IN SECUNDERABAD.

COLLEGE STUDENT DROWNED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, May 13.

A very sad drowning fatality occurred on the Hussain Saugon Lake on Sunday. A party of some students of the Nizam's College hired two boats. One of them was occupied by Syed Mohomed (20), son of the Commissioner in Berars, and Amir Ikbal Ali (19), son of the City Magistrate, and a boatman. The boat suddenly capsized and the boatman swam to the shore, Ikbal became unconscious and floated on the water and was recovered, but Syed Mohomed was drowned and never regained the surface. His body is not yet recovered. The deceased was a popular student and a well known tennis player.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC AT SERAMPORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 13.

A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred at Serampore and ten or twelve cases are reported daily, while there have been many deaths. Yesterday there were 18 fresh cases. Something like a panic prevails, but the showers of the last few days, which have cooled the atmosphere considerably, will, it is hoped, help to abate the epidemic.

NORTHERN ARMY COMMAND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

Major General Bloomfield, Peshawar Division, will hold command of the Northern Army when Sir Bryan Mahon proceeds Home on leave, pending the return of Sir William Willcocks on the 16th July.

SIR B. ROOS-KEPPEL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

Sir G. Ross-Keppel, Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, will leave Peshawar for Nathiagali on the 15th instant. He pays an official visit to Simla early in July.

TELEGRAMS TO CALCUTTA.

The Telegraph Department notify that the Calcutta-Asansol lines are now restored and traffic for Calcutta is normal.

POLO IN NEW YORK.

SOCIETY "CRAZY."

ACCIDENT TO MR. MILBURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

A message to the "Daily Telegraph" from New York says that the American polo team has suspended practice owing to an accident to Mr. Milburn. He was thrown on Thursday and kicked in the face, which was badly lacerated. He was carried off the ground stunned.

Society circles are polo-crazy, and it is expected that thirty thousand will witness each game.

Arrangements have been made for four special trains to be run from California alone.

AGENT OF NIZAM'S RAILWAY.

DEATH AT MAHABLESHWAR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, May 13.

News has reached here of the death at Mahableshwar of Mr. William Pendlebury, Agent and Manager of the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway Co.

He joined the Company on its formation in 1885 and the Company has made rapid strides during his tenure of office.

The deceased gentleman was subject to attacks of fever off and on for some weeks past, and it was hoped that the change in the hills would set him right, but he has never been well since. Although he rallied last week, he suffered a serious relapse yesterday and died this afternoon.

His remains are being brought to Secunderabad by a special train and will be interred with full military honours to-morrow evening.

The Railway office and all shops in the station were closed on receipt of the news.

The deceased was one of the oldest residents of Secunderabad and was Honorary Colonel of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles and prominent in all public associations.

He leaves behind a widow (his second wife—daughter of the late Mr. Gribble, I.C.S.), three married daughters and a son, employed in the Railway, but now on leave in England.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

INSURANCE CO.'S CASHIER CHARGED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, May 13.

Before Mr. Cox, District Magistrate, to-day the police obtained a remand in custody against Rungasawmy Mudliar, a cashier of the local Chief Agency of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, who is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,200, being premium receipts, embezzled from time to time in small sums since August last, when authorized to collect the same in the absence of the Chief Agent.

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

SCHEME FOR EXTENDING JETTIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The "Empire" understands that the general body of importers and the Trades Association have taken very strong exception to the sending of four or five steamers to the Kidderpore Docks to discharge their cargoes and look upon this practice as a relegation harmful to their interests. The matter is now engaging the attention of the Port Commissioners and there is a scheme on foot for a considerable extension of jetties so as to avoid the necessity of sending steamers to the docks in the future.

AN ATTORNEY'S AFFAIRS.

RULE TO BE SENT TO INCORPORTED LAW SOCIETY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 13.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Chaudhuri addressing Counsel on behalf of Kusum Kumari Dassi, who applied yesterday for a rule on an Attorney whose name did not transpire, to show cause why his name should not be struck off the rolls, said that some verbal alterations ought to be made in the application and as soon at it was done he would issue a subpoena; copies of the rule should also be sent to the Advocate-General and the Incorporated Law Society.

END OF CALCUTTA MILL STRIKES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The strikes at the Upper Hooghly and Clive Jute Mills and the Bengal Cotton Mills at Garden Reach are at an end, and it is expected that all the men will return to work this morning.

REFORMS IN ARMENIA.

DEPUTATION TO GRAND VIZIER.

TURKEY PROMISES HELP.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.

An Armenian deputation, headed by the Patriarch, yesterday handed to the Grand Vizier Memorandum urging the introduction of reforms in Armenia, pointing out the increase of murders and robberies and forcible conversions. The Memorandum expressed fear of massacres and complained of the settlement of Mussulman refugees in Armenian districts.

The Grand Vizier made a sympathetic reply in which he paid a tribute to the loyalty of Armenians and the bravery displayed by Armenian troops during the recent war. He declared that Turks and Kurds, as well as Armenians, suffered by the prevailing brigandage, which, he said, the Government were determined to suppress. He promised to expedite the needed reforms and to remove all officials failing in their duty. He undertook that refugees from Macedonia would be settled in provinces nearest to Constantinople and not in Armenia.

MADRAS INSOLVENCY CASE.

COURT OR CHAMBERS?

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 13.

An amusing incident occurred in the course of hearing of one of the several applications under the Insolvency Act which came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer, Vacation Judge, this morning. Mr. M. O. Parthasarathy Iyengar, Advocate, moved for a protection order on behalf of his client, an insolvent debtor, who was under detention in the civil jail. Mr. O. Tanikachellam Chetty, of Messrs. Short Bewes and Co., who appeared for detaining the creditor took exception to the procedure adopted by the Advocate for the insolvent in that the motion was made before the Court and not in Chambers, since the rules specially laid down that applications for protection orders should be made in Chambers. The course adopted by the other side, the solicitor added, was apparently designed to deprive him of the right of audience.

Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer observed he did not quite follow what the distinction was between the Court and Chambers.

On being informed that distinction was merely one which affected the right of audience of solicitor and counsel, His Lordship replied that he was not familiar with such an antiquated practice, and added "Why do you not all apply for the right of audience everywhere?" (Laughter).

After some further discussion His Lordship said:—"I shall transfer this motion from the Court to Chambers." The application was accordingly duly heard in Chambers and disposed of.

CHARGE AGAINST POONA DOCTOR.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, May 13.

A case recently came up before Mr. Clayton, Assistant Collector of Poona, in which Dr. Garde, I.M.S., of Poona City, was charged with perjury, forgery and fabricating false evidence. The charges arose out of the case heard before the First Class Magistrate of Baramati in which one Rao Saheb, a police patel, was charged with perjury. Dr. Garde was tendered as a witness in that case in support of the plea put forward by the defence that the police patel when giving evidence was not in full possession of his senses. In his evidence before the Magistrate Dr. Grade stated that the accused patel was suffering from neurasthema, anthrophobia, etc., and was under his treatment. He produced letters and books of account which the Magistrate stated the witness knew were forged. He gave permission to Khan Bahadur Davar, Public Prosecutor, Poona, to proceed against Dr. Garde on these grounds.

After going into the evidence in this instance Mr. G. S. Clayton, Assistant Collector, found that there was not sufficient evidence to justify a charge being framed against the doctor and discharged him.

WELL KNOWN POLO PLAYER KILLED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

The famous Central India Horse Polo player, Ibrahim Khan, was killed during a practice game of polo at Atagar by his pony rolling over him, only ten days after return from Persia.

Major-General Perrott, commanding the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar, is giving up his command early this month on reaching the age limit. He will remain in Gibraltar as Acting Governor during the absence of Sir Archibald Hunter.

CANNANORE SCANDAL.

NAIK SENT TO JAIL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CANNANORE, May 13.

Naik Abdul Jaleel, of the 88th Carnatic Infantry, stationed here, who was tried by a summary court martial presided over by Lieut. Col. L. E. Kirkwood, officer commanding the regiment, on a charge of fraudulent misapplication of nearly Rs. 75 from the clothing account, was found guilty and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year. The prisoner has been committed to the local central jail to undergo his term.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HARDSHIPS OF PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Cutch and Kathiawad communities will be highly indebted to you if you would be so good as to give publicity to this communication which voices forth one of their bitterest complaints. The present passenger traffic between Bombay and the Cutch and Kathiawad ports has not only become enormously large but that it is daily increasing. All this tremendous traffic so far is being exclusively carried on by the British India Steam Navigation Co. and the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. As far as my information goes the B. I. S. N. Co. despatch four boats and the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. run about six steamers in a week to these ports. These boats ply between Bombay and Verawal, Mangalore, Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch-Mandvi, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and several other ports on the Kathiawad Coast, as well as Karachi. The traffic throughout the year is continuous and incessant, inasmuch as each boat on an average carries about 400 to 500 passengers at least.

I shall now proceed to lay before you, Sir, the facts concerning the widespread discontent and dissatisfaction prevalent amongst the people who have the misfortune to travel by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's service. This company's boats, plying between Bombay and the above mentioned ports, are timed to start, on particular days, at about 11-30 a.m. The departure time, thus having been advertised at 11-30 a.m. intending passengers go to the Docks one or two hours earlier, so that they may be in time for getting their luggage etc., and securing comfortable accommodation. Most of these boats, however, although timed to start at 11-30 a.m., as a matter of fact, leave the wharf so very late as 10 p.m. Hardly any boats leave the shore in time, while departure between 2 and 7 p. m. is an everyday occurrence and even later hours are not unusual. On an average there are about 400 passengers for every boat, the majority of which generally consist of women and children.

Again, the Company, so far, has provided no place for the accommodation of passengers at the Bunder, and people are compelled to wait under the scorching sun, from the early morning. Further, there is no latrine arrangement close by.

Late departure means late arrivals at the various ports, and as all the ports on the Cutch and Kathiawad coast are open without any regularly built quays, passengers are put to numerous hardships. Very frequently, owing to late arrivals of the boats, the passengers have to get into the crafts or *pravs* at night, in pitch dark, for the purpose of going to the shore, which is usually several miles off from where the steamers anchor. This is a great hardship to the passengers, particularly the women and the children. Only in to-day's paper I read that a craft, after taking about forty passengers ex this Co's Steamer *Kaveri* at Jafarabad was drowned, but fortunately all the passengers, excepting three, were saved. There are numerous instances of prolonged late arrivals sometimes of more than twenty-four hours. In such cases, the plight and sufferings of the passengers are unbearable and the anxiety to which they and their friends on the shore are subjected to for a considerable time is unendurable.

I think I have said enough by way of establishing a proper case for inquiry into these grave irregularities, and as the Steamship Companies have to obtain a license from the Government for carriving on passenger traffic and are thus subjected to the Government control, I trust the Government Department concerned will promptly institute such inquiries as may be deemed advisable.

The British India Steam Navigation Co. on the other hand are generally regular, but as they touch only a few ports the passenger public have no other alternative but to travel by and subject themselves to the objectionable treatment they receive from the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.—Yours, etc.

KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1913.

At Bellville, Paris, a serious explosion occurred in the house of M. Lucien Sully, a singing master. A parcel which had been delivered at the house by the post was being opened by M. Sully when it exploded, seriously wounding M. Sully and his wife and child.

HOSPITAL SCANDAL.

ALLEGED REFUSAL TO HAND OVER DEAD BODY.

ACTION BY THE PARSI PANCHAYET.

The following paragraph appears in the excerpts of the meetings of the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet held during the month of April. "It was resolved to draw the attention of Government to the correspondence that had been carried on with the authorities of the Cama Hospital in connection with the delay that occurred in handing over the dead body of a Parsi lady to her relatives on account of non-payment of fees."

It appears that a poor Parsi lady was admitted into the hospital and that she died some days after. The hospital authorities then demanded a certain sum as their fees and refused to hand over the dead body to her relatives before the fees were paid, and detained the body for very nearly twenty hours. This naturally greatly injured the feelings of the deceased's relatives and the matter was reported to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet. The latter wrote to Miss Benson, the head of the hospital staff, drawing her attention to this very serious occurrence and asking for an assurance that such a thing would never occur again.

Miss Benson, however, it is stated, declined to give any such assurance. The Trustees, thereupon, wrote to the Government of Bombay drawing their attention to the correspondence and asking for an early reply as the matter was such as to create very great excitement in the community. No answer has yet been received by the Trustees but it is hoped that the matter will be brought to the notice of Lady Willingdon who, as President of the Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association, which takes an interest in this institution also, will no doubt move in the matter.

CASE UNDER PRESS ACT.

MOSLEM PAPER OBTAINS A RULE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Justices Imam and Chapman to-day issued a rule on behalf of the proprietor of the "Hablal Matin" Press on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why his order directing the petitioner to deposit one thousand five hundred rupees as security under the Press Act should not be set aside. The petitioner is the printer of a weekly Persian journal called "Hablal Matin" and since the outbreak of the Balkan war, the petitioner published two other daily editions of it in Urdu and Bengalee, and the order of security was for publishing these two editions.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROMOTION OF CLOSER RELATIONS.

Relations between Japan and China have undergone a considerable degree of change for the better since the recent visit of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen to Tokio, says the Tokio correspondent of the "Standard." I have it on good authority that the arrival of the distinguished Chinese patriot in the Japanese capital was on a mission of supreme importance to his country, and the manner in which he was received by the Japanese authorities and the leading people of the country confirms current opinions as to the significance of his visit.

Shortly after Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen reached Tokio Dr. Ariga, one of the leading Japanese authorities on international law, was engaged as legal adviser to the new Republic. This in itself is a matter of some moment if prophecy is to be trusted. It is taken in Japan to mean that as China is now most anxious to arrange her international affairs in such a manner as to preclude foreign interference, she is engaging one who knows the secrets by which Japan has ben able to keep herself out of foreign bondage.

In any effort of China to place herself in a relation to foreign Powers similar to that occupied by Japan, the services of such a man as Dr. Ariga must prove invaluable. It is generally understood in Japan that the attitude of Russia in Mongolia is causing serious concern. In this respect there tis no hope save by joining force with Japan. Over and over again the cry has been raised in Japan that China must not be suffered to disintegrate, and that Japan and China must stand or fall together. Yet China has for the most part mistrusted Japan and held aloof.

Of late things have taken quite a different turn. Complications over the six-Power Loan have opened the eyes of China. The attitude of Western financiers, backed up by their Governments, has driven China to seek assurance from her kindred in colour, race, and civilisation. It is believed in Japan that China is ready for a rapprochement, if it has not been already accomplished.

At the Wiesbaden Congress on Internal Medicine Professor Emil Behring announced that he had discovered a method of producing prolonged immunity from diphtheria by the injection of a serum consisting of a mixture of diphtheritic toxin and antitoxin.

CHALLENGE TO COL. SEELY.

HOW MANY ARMY AEROPLANES?

ESTIMATE OF LORD MONTAGU.

Colonel Seely's statement that the War Office possesses 101 aeroplanes is to be challenged in the House of Lords by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu. His lordship, who has made comprehensive inquiries into the aerial equipment of both our own and foreign armies, stated in the course of a speech at Brockenhurst (Hants) the other day.

Colonel Seely said the other day there were 101 aeroplanes available for the War Office. In raising a debate in the House of Lords, which I shall do later, I shall ask that we may be given fuller information about them. *I don't believe, as far as I can ascertain privately, that the Army has really more than 43.* There must, I think be a mistake somewhere.

I make out that there are about 54 privately owned aeroplanes among them and only 43 War Office aeroplanes—not quite 100 in all. It may be that Colonel Seely added the private aeroplanes to the War Office aeroplanes, which would give more or less the same figure as I calculate.

Lord Montagu's speech, which was addressed to a meeting of the New Forest division of the Hants Conservative and Unionist Association, was a plea for the creation of a public opinion which shall not tolerate the present inadequacy of the aerial forces of the country in contrast with the equipment of foreign nations, and he paid a compliment to the valuable services of "The Daily Mail" flying competitions in awakening the public to the possibilities of aerial achievement.

No more than two years ago, he recalled, distinguished members of the General Staff and distinguished admirals to whom he spoke took the view that aerial craft might be "toys or playthings," but that never within our lifetime would they become a real factor in war. The results of the last two years had gone far beyond anything he had ventured to prophesy when speaking at Aldershot in February 1911. England, replying for centuries on her sea power, had now to reckon with sky power.

"INVASION FROM THE AIR."

Her inland towns were now as open to invasion by air as an unprotected coast town would be open to invasion from the sea. A large airship fleet, carrying hundreds, perhaps thousands, of men, with guns and bombs, and having fuel for 2,000 or 3,000 miles, could cross to this country, descend upon it at any point, and lay waste, raid, burn, and blow up, and generally make life unsupportable. It was of no use for us to rely on guns that would shoot vertically and on War Office notice boards. (Laughter.) Those things were the refuge of people who did not care to face the realities of the case. We must have more airships than any other Power, more aeroplanes and better aeroplanes, and as we are a sea Power we must have—and it seemed likely we were to have—the best waterplanes in the world. (Applause.)

Through his correspondents abroad he had lately taken pains to ascertain the number of aircraft possessed by other nations. The figures which had been compiled for him were as follows:

AIRSHIPS.

Germany, 24 (14 Government, 10 privately owned).
France, 15 or 16.
Austria, 6 (2 additional private ones available).
Italy, 3.
Russia, 11.
England, 4 (only two fit for active service).

AEROPLANES.

France, 585.
Germany, 255.
England, 150—160 (adding all those privately owned to those owned by the Government).

This year the Government proposed to spend £501,000 on aviation, whereas Germany was spending 7 millions, France about 1½ millions, Russia (estimated) 1 million, Italy £450,000, and Japan £250,000.

"If we do not do something," said Lord Montagu, "we may one day have the most terrible awakening, because nobody can tell what the course of a war conducted by aerial machines may be.

"It is due to "The Daily Mail" to say this, that the two prizes they have offered lately—£5,000 for the coast flight round Great Britain and the prize of £10,000 for a Transatlantic flight—must do an enormous deal to stimulate public interest in this question. (Applause.) In France last year I saw in the post offices aerial subscription lists with sums from two sous upwards. The national enthusiasm for an aerial force was something that could scarcely be realised, and it was equally keen in Germany. The small attendance at the Olympia Show was an indication of how little the English public had grasped the importance of aviation; and we owe a debt of gratitude to "The Daily Mail" and also to the "Standard" (who organised the wonderful flight from Dover to Cologne) for stirring up public opinion and stimulating the public's imaginaton. They are helping people to realise that in this question of aviation we cannot stand still." (Loud applause.)

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IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

QUESTION OF BOMBAY RACE COURSE.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Trust's offices, the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding.

Consideration was resumed of a letter from the Government forwarding a letter from the Secretary of the Western India Turf Club and asking on what terms the Board were willing to grant a long lease to the Club for the Bombay Race Course.

It might be remembred that at the last meeting the matter was adjourned to enable the Chairman to ascertain certain facts from the Club. On the matter being reached yesterday, the Chairman said he was not prepared to ask for a resolution but he might tell the Board the result of his interview with the Secretary of the Club, Major Hughes. He said the result was summarised in a letter that he had written to the Secretary after the interview, at which he was informed that there was a good deal of difference among the stewards and the Secretary was not in a position to give any details without consulting the stewards. He (the Chairman) had pointed out that there was an objection taken against the granting of a lease for so long a period as thirty years and that there was a desire on the part of the Board that the Club should allow the central plot to be used by the public as now for recreation purposes and that it was also desirable that the Club should sub-let plots on easy terms to other private clubs.

He had now written to the Secretary asking him for what period the Club required the lease, what capital the Club was prepared to spend in improving the land if the lease was granted up to five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five or thirty years, and how far they were prepared to admit the public on the land for recreation purposes.

The Chairman added that he had seen evidence of a desire on the part of the Club to give some benefit of the land to the public.

In answer to Sir Vithaldass, he said that Government had not sent him any reminder.

The matter was then adjourned until the receipt of a reply from the secretary of the Club.

GOWALIA TANK SITE.

The Board next considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner suggesting the exchange between the Trust and the Corporation of certain plots of land in the neighbourhood of Gowalia Tank.

The Chairman said that in pursuance of Corporation resolution, the Commissioner before putting forward his suggestions before the Corporation had asked for an exchange of plots but it really amounted to the Trust contributing something towards the ground proposed to be kept open. He, however, saw no objection in doing so as the lessee of the plot asked for had consented to give it up on certain terms which in his opinion were very reasonable.

It was resolved to grant the plot asked for to the Corporation on the understanding that if the site was not kept open as a recreation ground, the plot would revert to the Trust.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Prof. E. A. Wodehouse, M.A., will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Subject:—"Theosophy and Education." Prof. P. K. Telang, M.A., LL.B., will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO CART DRIVER.

While Bapu Shripat, a cart driver, was getting up his cart, which was loaded with bricks, the bullocks suddenly moved and he fell in front of the wheels, one of which passed over his chest killing him instantly.

FATAL BURNING ACCID ENT.

While Santokebai, a young Hindu girl aged about seventeen years, was taking bath in a kitchen 'nakin' when her sari caught fire from sparks that fell on her from her fire-place and in her attempt to put it out she was extensively burnt about her body. She was treated at home but she died of the injuries on Monday evening.

ANIMALS THAT USE GAMES.

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, America's Chief Scout, speaking at the "At Home" of the American Circle of the Lyceum Club in mail week on "Human and Animal Parallels," said that some time or other all animals developed the social instincts. It had been noted that the higher civilised animals had all invented games. He had seen this trait in badgers playing "King of the Castle" for hours on end in much the same manner as played by children. Otters were especially addicted to tobogganing and sliding down a deep slope into a river in other words, "shooting the chute." Elephants were known to have special spots to which they resorted for dancing, and prairie hens also were very fond of dancing in the early hours of the morning.

Sir Robert A. Hadfield has arranged to purchase from the London County Council the freehold of 13, Warwick House-street, Cockspur-street, and an adjoining plot of land for £4,000.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Thakoredas Fatehchand, a trader having his cloth shop in Kalbadevi Road charged Gulabrai Bhaidas Desai with wrongful restraint. The charge against the accused was that he and the complainant, who were formerly partners, fell out and the former charged the complainant in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court with criminal breach of trust. In that case Desai got a warrant issued for the arrest of Fatehchand. The latter surrendered himself to the Court on the 8th March. Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, who defended Fatehchand, sent his clerk to call Desai, who was then in the Court, to identify Fatehchand. But instead of doing so Desai went downstairs and refused to identify Fatehchand. Mr. Solomon then went to him and told him that Fatehchand was going to be released on bail and that his (Desai's) presence was required. Desai however again refused to go to the Court, and on these facts being brought to its notice, the Court released Fatehchand on his depositing Rs. 100 in the Court. At about 2 o'clock the same day Fatehchand was going towards Kalbadevi Road, when Desai met him and got him arrested by a policeman. Fatehchand showed the deposit receipt, but he was not allowed to go and was taken to the chowkie and thence taken back to the Court. He was then released at 4 p.m. Hence the present charge.

The further hearing was adjourned.

NEIGHBOURS FALL OUT.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. B. N. Athvale, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy-Inspector Bamber charged one Sitaram Dhaku, a Hindu, with causing hurt to his neighbour Vithoo Babu. The case for the prosecution was that some ill-feeling existed between the complainant and the accused over a woman, and on the night of the 3rd instant an altercation ensued between them. The next morning the accused rushed at the complainant and assaulted him with a knife, with the result that the complainant was severely wounded. The accused admitted the assault but said that he had made it under provocation and that he had been assaulted by the complainant and a friend of his a few days ago. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INFRINGING HARBOUR RULES.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, charged Dubia Budia and two other "tindals" with sailing their prows in the navigable channel without lights. The case for the prosecution was that the first accused's prow, which weighed twenty tons, was without lights and in the way of large steamers. The first accused was fined Rs. 7, and the other two were fined Rs. 4 each.

BEGGING IN A PUBLIC PLACE.

Before the Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Khan Bahadur J. R. Desai, (Chairman) and Rao Bahadur Dr. D. B. Dandeker, yesterday, Deputy Inspector Bamber charged Alice Campbell, a Eurasian woman, aged about 35, with begging in a public place and with disorderly behaviour. The evidence showed that on Saturday last Mr. and Mrs. Pitman were taking a walk in the Victoria Gardens, when the accused went up to them and asked for some money. She was refused and told to go away, when she abused them. When the police arrested her, she became disorderly and continued her abuses. She also became rowdy at the police station. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating she asked the lady for two annas. The latter refused to give her the money and told her to go away, whereupon she (the accused) said that she had paid for the admission and would not go. The accused was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment for begging, and was warned and discharged for being disorderly.

POONA POLICEMEN CONVICTED OF BRIBERY.

Mr. Leathorne, Personal Assistant to the Collector and 1st class magistrate, Poona, delivered judgment on the 12th May in the case of three policemen and one Mulki Patel under section 161 (Bribery). The first and fourth accused were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment the second accused to six months' rigorous and the third accused was acquitted. Mr. Deshulles, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. The accused appealed and were admitted to bail by Assistant J. Balal Ram in the afternoon.

NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday:—

The Central Lunatic Asylum at Yeravda, near Poona, is now approaching completion and will be opened on the 1st June 1913. The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay will make the requisite arrangements for the transfer to the new asylum of the insanes at present confined in the lunatic asylums at Colaba and Poona, which will cease to exist from that date.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

"STONE-COLD" FOR LAST FOUR MONTHS.

During a great part of 1912 the Ulster politicians were noisily and excitedly marching round the walls of Jericho to the stirring music of the Orange drum. Similar walls have fallen in previous years to the sound of the same music. But this time the walls are as yet intact, and since 1913 came in there have been many small events that have suggested a different conclusion to those of former days, says "An Imperial Unionist" in the "Manchester Guardian." For the last four months Ulster has been, politically speaking, stone-cold. The Home Rule Bill passed the Commons and was rejected by the Lords without the smallest disturbance—almost without any notice being taken of it at all. I admit I am one of those who anticipated a flood of political oratory, at the lowest, and perhaps a riot or two, on both these occasions.

DERRY ELECTION.

The Derry election, again, was a most remarkable event. Derry is a symbol, a war-cry, a sort of restish, like the gun "Zamzammah" in Kipling's story of "Kim." "Derry, Aughrim, and the Boyne," "The Maiden City," the "Walls of Derry," "Lundy," "No Surrender"—why, half the oratory of Ulster politicians and all the heroic exploits which the Ulster party claims in past history are centred in Derry. (I do not mean that Ulster has no other creditable facts in her history, but most of them are decently concealed from view by those politicians whose interest it is to make out Ulster as a "nation" pro-English and anti-Irish.) The mere turn-over of a handful of votes in the election meant nothing. If Mr. Hogg were to be unluckily run over by a motor-bus and killed, his successor might quite as likely be a Unionist as a Home Ruler. But Derry was won, to the chagrin of every Ulster Unionist, and won by a larger majority than anybody had expected. In the very middle of the fight the enemy captured the symbol of victory, the one seat in all Ulster with world-wide historic associations for ever attached to it. I find it difficult to imagine a parallel which would suggest the sentiment of the thing to an English reader—for there is no English question which divides Englishmen as the Home Rule fight is supposed to divide all Ireland, and as it actually does divide the Orangemen of the extreme Right from the "Papishes" of the extreme Left. Yet the fact remains that both in Derry itself and in Belfast, as well as throughout the province, the Derry election result was received with a complete absence of excitement of any kind.

A REMARKABLE CONFERENCE.

To pass from directly political points to more significant (because indirect) evidences of a change in the local atmosphere. In January there was held in Belfast Queen's University an inter-denominational and inter-collegiate conference of Irish Protestant students. The conference was addressed by a number of well-known speakers, and lasted a full week. It was attended by several hundred members. No notice whatever was taken of the proceedings in the local papers. During February the conference speeches were issued (unfortunately without any account of the debates) as a small green-covered booklet called "Ireland's Hope." If any reader is really anxious to understand the temper and quality of the younger school of Irish Protestantism, there is no better book for him than this. One sentence will have to serve as a sample: "As Irishmen, let us work for the well-being of our country; let us work for an ideal which shall place her first among the nations of the earth." This booklet would have been a sheer impossibility not many years ago; it is proof positive, especially coming at the time and from the place it did come, that the Craigs and the Moores are grossly misrepresenting the actual facts about Irish Protestant opinions; and it is indispensable to anyone who wishes to know what is happening below the political surface in Belfast.

FAILURE TO ENROL VOLUNTEERS.

The slackness of attendance at Unionist meetings since the New Year has been actually the subject of open complaint by some of the local leaders. Whatever the future may bring forth, it is a fact that the organisers have had serious difficulty in keeping up the semblance of activity in the Unionist clubs during the early months of 1913. An attempt to "enrol" "volunteers" for instant action upon the passing of the Home Rule Bill, and for special training meantime, has been a complete failure. Halls are half-filled, even for some of the leaders, though the press reports continue to talk about "crowded and enthusiastic" gatherings. A friend of my own, a keen Unionist, but new to Ulster, took part in a much-reported meeting in county Down the other day. He expressed the opinion to me that the audience did not seem to know how to cheer, and that they applauded as if they had been ordered to applaud, not as if they cared much. I leave it to anyone who has seen an Ulster audience, either in former days or even last year, to say if this represents their memory of a typical Ulster gathering?

How long the mood may last I cannot tell, but it is quite certain that the early months of 1913 have been passed in a state of political apathy by all except the organisers of Ulster Unionism.

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly make room for the following in your paper for the information of the public interested in the welfare of the Central Hindu College?

The collective resignation of some members of the staff notified in the paper has created an impression that the majority have resigned and that most of the outgoing members were honorary. Our friends may fear that the Institution will thus be entirely crippled and will not long survive the present crisis. I therefore think it my duty to lay before the public a correct view of the present situation without discussing the conduct of any one concerned.

Out of a total of 19 members on the staff of the College Department, six have resigned. Of these Mr. Arundale, the Honorary Principal, had notified his intention to resign for the purpose of taking up other work in England many months, indeed almost a year ago. Mr. Yadunandan Prosad, the Honorary Demonstrator of Physics (an ex-student of this College) also sent in his resignation some weeks ago in order that he may proceed to England for further studies. For these two vacancies the Committee had been already prepared for sometime. Of the remaining four, only one Mr. P. K. Telang was an honorary worker. The other three were salaried. The Committee have appointed Mr. P. B. Adhikari, Prof. of Philosophy, who officiated very successfully for Mr. Arundale on previous occasions, to be Officiating Principal until further arrangements, and have through the Board of Trustees requested the Hindu University Society to find a permanent man for the place, whom they would like to retain in that office when they took over charge of the C.H.C.

The Committee have also secured the honorary services of (1) Rai Abhoy Charan Sanyal Bahadur, M.A., late Professor of Chemistry in the Queen's College, (2) Professor Shyama Charan De M. A., Professor of Mathematics, Bareilly College. (3) Babu Batuk Deva Mukherji, M.A., (grandson of the late Babu Bhudeva Mukherji, C.I.E., (of the Bengal Educational Department) who was for some years Professor of Chemistry in Bankipur. The Hindu public owes its gratitude to these public spirited men for their promised labour of love. They will take the places of Mr. V. P. Dalal, M.A., Honorary Professor of Chemistry who left us about two months ago, and of Mr. Sanjiva Rao, B.A. (Cantab.) Professor of Mathematics, to whom we had to pay Rs. 300 p.m.

It will not be so easy to replace men of the abilities of Messrs. Telang and Wodehouse, but we hope our efforts in this direction will be successful and work will not suffer though we may have to allot a much larger sum for the posts held by them than we have hitherto done.

In the School Department ten persons have resigned out of the total staff of 38, and of these ten only three were honorary, including the Head Master. Mr. Gurtu, who had made up his mind to resign long ago when he took up the General Secretaryship of the Indian Section of the Theosophical Society in December last. The Committee have appointed in his place as officiating Head Master, the Experienced Assistant Head Master Mr. K. P. Chakravarti, B.A., who very successfully officiated in the post twice before. For the other places a large number of eligible candidates' names are before the Committee, and the appointments will be made without any monetary loss to the College before the end of the vacations. Of course it will not be possible to secure lady teachers for the present and the loss of Miss Herington will be felt in the School.

In the Girls' School Department, out of a total staff of 16 two have resigned, besides the Secretaries and Miss Arundale, in whose place Miss Palmer was appointed principal some weeks ago. The last meeting of the Girls' School Managing Committee which considered the resignations, being largely composed of the resigning ladies and gentlemen, recorded remarks uncomplimentary to Babu Bhagavan Das, who was absent and requested the resignors to reconsider their resignations on the condition that the Board of Trustees should censure their Secretary. The Board have however, not fulfilled the conditions, and the presumption is that the resignations will not be withdrawn. In which case, we hope to secure the honorary services of Miss Lilian Edger, M.A., for the post of Principalship and the work then will go on very well with the existing staff.

On the score of finances, intimation has been received from the Hindu University Society that they have arranged to give to the C.H.C. the interest (about Rs. 600 p.m.) on the donations of a lakh out of the Hon. Dr. Sunder Lal and the Hon. Babu Moti Chand, and that they hope to be able to pay the interest on some other similar large sums very shortly so as to make up a total contribution of about Rs. 1,500 p.m. at least.

Finally, the Board of Trustees are taking steps to transfer the management of the College as early as possible to the Hindu University Society who are now naturally responsible for the welfare of the College as the nucleus of the University.—Yours etc.

INANENDRANADH BASU,
(Secretary, Central Hindu College).

Benares, May 11.

Already possessed of several calculating machines, the London County Council now proposes to buy a dictating machine at a cost of £52.

GHENT EXHIBITION.

MILES OF PALACES AND BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

If Ghent cannot offer its visitors this summer an exhibition set in such naturally beautiful surroundings as the castle-studded banks which rise from the Po at Turin, it can promise a larger and quite attractive educational and amusement resort on the outskirts of one of the most interesting of the old-time cities of Europe. I have just had a stroll through the miles of wonderful palaces and gardens, says the special correspondent of the "Daily News" in a message dated, Ghent, April 20. Whatever is happening outside, from the moment you pass through the principal entrance, with its many-columned semi-circular facade, surmounted by curious-shapped dome and towers, you find yourself in a place humming with industrial activity.

The Court of Honour is a long garden, flanked by colonnades which will prove very acceptable on a rainy day. In the centre is a vast ornamental fountain separating two beautiful flower beds already a mass of blossom and colour effect. Right and left of the main entrance are the palaces of Belgian industries. Beyond the fountain, on the left, is the British pavilion, a square, low-roofed building about 130 yards square, divided into a machinery hall and four surrounding galleries, where the specialised trade exhibits organised by the Exhibitions Department of the Board of Trade will be displayed. They have been selected to enter into rivalry with the staple industries of Ghent, "the Manchester of Belgium," and well consist principally of textile machinery, products, and pottery.

PALACE OF FINE ARTS.

On the opposite side of the Court of Honour France occupies the corresponding pavilion: at the far end is the Palace of Fine Arts and the section of decorative art. All the nations of the world are sending their treasures here, our own representative collection having been selected by Sir Insidore Spielman.

North and south of this central group of palaces are even more vast terrains set apart for less technical exhibits. Passing from the Fine Arts Palace, the Avenue de Belvedere leads through a double line of cafes and restaurants into the park of the Old Citadel, in the centre of which the Palace of Fetes, a veritable Crystal Palace, covering three and a half acres, has been erected for festival performances and flower shows. It will be opened on Saturday with the Quinquennial International Flower Show, a horticultural exhibition which periodically attracts all lovers of flowers to Ghent. This year it will excel its reputation, and although exhibitors naturally desire to keep their valuable specimens in their own hot-houses till the last moment, I saw evidence that this part at least of the exhibition will be quite ready for the Royal opening on Saturday. The Floreales remain open until May 6.

Upon the tree lawns around the Palace of Fetes are installed what are called the "attractions," switchback railways and side shows.

OF VARIED INTEREST.

To the south of the central group of palaces is an area devoted in part to instructional exhibits and in part to recreation. There are the divers sections of European and Transatlantic States. A machinery hall shelters varied implements, while railways have been given a section and a home apart. Engines, carriages, permanent ways, signalling—the latest in all these is being installed.

At the four corners of an ornamental garden the pavilions of Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, and Ghent face each other for the display of local industries. The Congo is to be represented for the first time in any exhibition. A vast panorama of life in Central Africa will be as new to the Belgians as to foreign visitors. Not the least attractive feature for the sightseer will be the reproduction of an old Flemish village side by side with a modern Belgian village.

FLOWERS IN ABUNDANCE.

Ghent loves to be known as the city of flowers and old monuments. I don't know that I have ever seen an exhibition laid out to give such prominence to a floral display, and, in addition to the Floreales, there will be summer and autumn international exhibitions of plants and flowers. A visit to the exhibition will furnish the opportunity of seeing Ghent, one of the most interesting of towns in which to spend a few hours in aimless wandering amongst its famous old monuments.

WOMAN'S CHASE AFTER BURGLAR.

A young woman who effected the capture of a burglar was recently complimented by the North London magistrate, when Charles Cook, a well-dressed, quiet-looking man of 43, was charged with burglary at the house of Mr. William van Coevorden, in Richmond-road, Hackney.

Miss Ruby Gates said that on Saturday evening she went to the house to fetch a hat for prosecutor's daughter and saw Cook on the stairs. She at once closed the door, but before she could secure the outer gate prisoner came out, vaulted the fence, and made off. Witness pursued him, and he was ultimately stopped by two gentlemen.

Cook, who pleaded guilty, was committed to the Sessions. He said he had also committed burglaries at Lee, Brockley, Ilford, Wr... Tottenham, Clapton and S...

THE MALDIVES.

THE "FORTUNATE ISLES" OF THE INDIAN OCEAN.

IMPRESSIONS OF A RECENT VISITOR.

The nearest approach to Utopia would appear to be the island in the Indian Ocean known as the Maldives. Here the islanders live in a state of absolute "equality," have no taxes, no prisons, no police, no vices such as intoxicating drink or opium, and no crime.

Some interesting details about the islands and their inhabitants is given in an interview obtained by a representative of the "Times of Ceylon" with the Rev. P. Middleton Brunwell, Wesleyan Minister at Colombo, who was a privileged guest on the Lady McCallum, which was specially chartered by the Maldivian Ambassador to Male, the capital of the Maldives. The vessel went to the Islands for the purpose of bringing the heir-apparent to the Maldivian throne to Ceylon to join the Government Training School for the purposes of his education.

THE SULTAN.

Decribing their reception, Mr. Brumwell says:—

"We were honoured by an invitation to the palace and were very hospitably received by His Royal Highness. The inhabitants of the Islands have recently built their ruler a new palace. It is not a very large palace and looks like an ordinary Ceylon bungalow. No unnecessary expense was apparently involved in its building, and, in fact, a feature of the Island of Male is the 'equality' scale on which everything appears to be done. It seems quite evident that no one is feathering his nest at the expense of the community at large.

"The Sultan was extremely courteous and appeared very interested in news of the outside world. He showed a deep anxiety for the interests of his people and in the progress of the Islands. The Sultan's son is a boy of ten; he appears to be very intelligent and quick at learning. He is very fond of games. We naturally saw a good deal of him on board, but at the present time he does not speak English."

NO DRINK AND NO CRIME.

They seem a very contented people," remarked Mr. Brumwell. "There is practically no crime in the Islands, no murder and little theft. There are no prisons, no police. No intoxicating liquor is allowed in the islands and no opium. The only punishment meted out to offenders appears to be deportation to another island. In the Sultan's palace some formidable-looking canes were pointed out to us as being formerly used for corporal punishment, but these are now merely historical curios. There are no taxes, the revenue being obtained from an import duty on the different goods brought into Male by the Bombay traders, and also from a small duty on the produce brought to Male from the other atolls which takes the place in the Maldives of the poll tax in Ceylon.

"The inhabitants of Male appear to be all more or less Government dependents. They have land given them, they live free of rent, they have to build their own houses, but the house material is provided. I noticed when passing through the streets of the pretty town that everything looked extremely clean. On making enquiries I learned that every householder has to keep that part of the road in front of his house clean, and that where there are no houses the Government employs scavengers to do the work. White sand is strewn in the streets and the result is a remarkably cleanly appearance.

"I was a little surprised to notice a telephone on Male Island. It connects the Custom House with the Sultan's Palace, the Post Office, and Government buildings. What strikes me as remarkable was the ample supply of fresh water available on Male Island. It seems as though a well can be sunk anywhere and fresh water obtained.

TRADE WITH BOMBAY AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

"There seems to be remarkable scope for development and there should be a much brighter future before the islands. Many of the islands are at present uncultivated and undeveloped, but the soil appears to be almost uniformly excellent for the growth of cocoanuts. I was informed that on one of the King's islands the annual crop was 200,000 nuts. If there were a regular service of boats—say a monthly steamship service—the trade in cocoanuts might be extensively developed. The Ministers and advisers of the Sultan are fully alive to the possibilities of the islands and appear to be most anxious to accomplish their development. In fact the Government is distinctly Liberal and very go-ahead, and there is a strong desire to open up trade with the outer world.

"At present the principal transactions are done by barter and exchange. The produce of the Islands are exchanged with the Bombay merchants for rice, curry, foodstuffs and bazaar produce generally. Money is used to a very small extent only."

Referring to the religion of the islands the Rev. Mr. Brumwell said that although the inhabitants were entirely Mohammedans, there was no purdah system and the women had full liberty and went with their faces uncovered. Moreover, the Mohammedan priests were men who engaged, during the day, in ordinary work.

Mr. James Gray, of Berwick, has been appointed to succeed his father as magistrates' clerk of that borough at a salary of £200 per annum.

PUTUMAYO SCANDAL.

CASE FOR THE BRITISH DIRECTORS.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons inquiring into the Putumayo scandal on April 23 and 24 heard the speech of Mr. Astbury, K.C., on behalf of the British directors of the Peruvian Amazon Company, says the "Manchester Guardian." Counsel said that these gentlemen were being charged with very serious crimes. But the charges had never been defined yet. It the directors had been guilty merely of an error of judgment in not taking steps which the Committee thought they ought to have pursued, then they were entitled to be entirely acquitted. The lamentable and senseless excess of these atrocities ought to make the Committee more and more on their guard against supposing that any Englishman would join a company that would be likely to be responsible for them. The characters of these gentlemen were at stake, and the Committee had no right to blast their characters unless they were certain there was no escaping from it. All the circumstances of the evidence tended to show that the directors were ignorant of these senseless acts of destruction.

The Chairman (Mr. C. H. Roberts): But do you ask us to exclude the question of forced labour?

Mr. Astbury: I suggest that you are not here to inquire whether the directors were responsible for the natives being paid 5d. or 10d. a pound for rubber, which has no connection with the burning, mutilation, and flogging. Proceeding, he contended that when the disclosures were made in "Truth" the directors did all that could be reasonably expected of them to test their accuracy. "I submit," he said, "that there is no members of the Committee who can hold that any one of the directors has been proved to have been in possession of knowledge at any time prior to the disclosures in "Truth" according to which you can say that he is guilty of any part or lot in any one or more of the atrocities."

Dealing with what happened subsequently to the "Truth" disclosures, he said it was extremely difficult to see what they could have done more than they did. At any rate, faulty judgment was the utmost that could be brought against them.

HONOURABLE MEN.

Continuing Mr. Astbury maintained that the record of the directors' positive acts compared not unfavourably with the action of the Foreign Office. It was true that the Foreign Office did their best, and had asked the Committee to use that standard of conduct as one of the matters they ought to have regard to in criticising the conduct of the board. Moreover, the board did not believe these things, whereas the Foreign Office did. A good deal of the criticism of the directors outside the room was unfounded and made without knowledge of the facts. They were honourable men with an honourable business career, and had never been known to be guilty of any impropriety, cruelty, fraud, or wrong. With respect to Mr. Hardenburg (who gave the first information in this country of the outrages) the directors had not made any charge against him.

The Chairman: I think the directors did. You mean at this moment they do not.

Mr. Astbury replied that the only charges the directors made were by way of repetition of charges made to them by Arana (the manager of the company). They never on their own behalf made an allegation that Hardenburg was either a forger or a blackmailer. It might be said that the directors were unwise in jumping to the conclusion that the "Truth" allegations were without foundation, but that would be only an error of judgment. The Committee could not help believing these men unless they formed the opinion that they were guilty of criminal conspiracy. If the Committee disbelieved them they would be practically convicting them of criminal conspiracy—of coming there and perjuring themselves and suborning perjury. No tribunal could do such a thing without the most positive and absolute proof. With respect to Captain Whiffen, he (counsel) made no charge against him; and he suggested the guilt or the innocence of Captain Whiffen—just the same as that of Mr. Hardenburg—was not a matter which the Committee had jurisdiction to try. Further, dealing with the conduct of the British directors, he maintained that even if they had believed these stories they acted very well under the circumstances. T[illegible] put the Government controlling [illegible] Putumayo country straight away [illegible] the job, they installed a new ma[illegible] there—a man they thought they [illegible] trust—and they decided to send [illegible] commission. This was a bu[illegible] which everyone believed to be h[illegible] for it had gone on for ten years [illegible] out any suggestion against it. [illegible] commission which was sent o[illegible] the company £8,000. Arana [illegible] appointed liquidator by the d[illegible] but it was true that they ac[illegible] in the appointment. There [illegible] vantages in appointing him [illegible] position; but the directors ha[illegible] sonal or pecuniary interes[illegible] matter.

This concluded the publi[illegible] of the Committee.

The telegraph commu[illegible] ween Calcutta and Assa[illegible] restored and traffic is [illegible]

MARCONI AND POULSEN.

SOLICITOR'S REPLY TO MR. ISAACS.

The sitting of the Morconi Inquiry Committee on April 21 was in great measure devoted to hearing evidence in reply to that given by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs.

Mr. Chas. Kerr, a stockbroker, who for 14 months (May 1910 to June 1911) was connected with the Poulsen Syndicate, and who was alleged to have told Mr. Hawkings at a West-end dinner that there was to be opposition to the Marconi agreement in Parliament, said "I could have said no such thing. I believe I met Mr. Norton Griffiths eight or nine years ago, but I do not think I should know him by sight now. Major Archer-Shee I have never seen in my life."

Mr. Falconer: How did you come to say to Mr. Hawkings that you considered it was extraordinary that the Government had entered into a contract with the Marconi Company without having fully considered the merits of other wireless systems?—I made the statement because of the experience Mr. Gandil had had on my behalf at the time I had the Poulsen option.

When did your option expire?—In February 1911.

A year before?—Yes.

Had you any idea what the Government had done in the meantime?—No.

Then don't you think it was a little rash to express an opinion that the Government had not fully considered the merits of other systems?—I dare say it was. I dare say we all say rash things after dinner. (Laughter.)

"YOU ARE VILLAIN OF THE PIECE."

Mr. Harcourt Rose, a partner in the firm of Norton, Rose and Barrington, solicitors to the Poulsen interests in England, said Mr. Godfrey Isaacs had stated to the Committee that he made no charge, but he had referred to rumours which he had stated were in circulation in London last summer to the effect that witness's firm and their clients were engaged in a criminal conspiracy to destroy the reputation of public men. In view of his statement that there was some ground for believing that "this informal syndicate proceeded by way of blackening the character of Ministers," it was absurd for Mr. Isaacs to say he made no charge.

In fact, when Sir Rufus Isaacs was being examined, witness took a chair next to Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, who said, "I believe you are the villain of the piece." Witness was surprised, and he told Mr. Isaacs that he hoped he did not think he was in any way associated with the rumours. Mr. Isaacs hesitated, and then he said, "I think the battle of the systems which has been waged for so many months and the Press campaign have been very ably conducted in your office."

That made it clear that Mr. Isaacs intended, and persisted in intending, that his firm should be pointed to as the originators of the rumours, and witness wished in consequence to contradict in detail every single fact that Mr. Isaacs had pointed to as being in substantiation of the charges he made.

WITNESS AND MAJOR ARCHER-SHEE.

Dealing with the allegation by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs that the Poulsen representatives were being supported by influential persons, amongst whom were some Members of Parliament, witness said: "The only Member of Parliament with whom they were in touch at the date mentioned by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs was Major Archer-Shee, whose secretary (Mr. Hetherington) was related by marriage to Mr. Eggar, of the witness's firm. Mr. Hetherington told Mr. Eggar in conversation that Major Archer-Shee did not believe that any wireless system was any good at that time and that he was advocating cables.

Some papers relating to the Poulsen system were sent to Major Archer-Shee, and on March 4, 1912, Major Archer-Shee's secretary telephoned that the Marconi contract was very nearly completed, and asked if the Major might put a question in the House. Witness's clients saw no objection, and from that date Major Archer-Shee did put one or two questions in the House. On one or two occasions he communicated with witness's firm about it, but the inquiries were based solely on the merits of the system, as he was tremendously impressed with what he had heard about it.

As showing Mr. Gandil's attitude to a Parliamentary campaign, witness read a letter in which Mr. Gandil said:—

As you know, I have very little belief in your looking for [illegible] or politician[illegible] meantime, I suppose one event politicians putting questi[illegible] they feel so disposed. I have [illegible] faith in any such doing us [illegible]d. For the Marconi contract, [illegible]ed, will no doubt be taken up [illegible] measure, and, as such passed. [illegible]ersonally that we shall win [illegible]n our system's own merits, [illegible]gh it may take a little time.

[illegible]s went on to refute the [illegible]n made by Mr. Godfrey [illegible]at information was refused [illegible]his investigations about a prospectus. Witness declared [illegible] appointment was made with [illegible]entative of the Marconi Com[illegible]d that the appointment was

[illegible]structions to destroy papers [illegible]d with that matter were ever [illegible] the printers, as Mr. Isaacs [illegible]e was informed, and the [illegible] denied telling anyone that [illegible] instructions were given.

[illegible] RUIN BOULSEN SYSTEM.

[illegible] regard to the statement that [illegible]k on Ministers was arranged, witness said that on July 19 those connected with the Poulsen system saw that if the Marconi agreement were ratified, the Poulsen system as a commercial proposition must cease to exist, and that they must take all the steps they could to get the agreement discussed. They felt that if they could get the thing talked about it would be seen that it was such an outrageous document that it must be altered.

Witness explained certain information which came into his possession, and said he went to the House and told Mr. Lansbury that the contract was going to be rushed through the House. Mr. Lansbury undertook to see that the agreement did not go through without being talked about. He also asked about the rumours that Ministers were interested. Witness replied, "I know absolutely nothing about that. I have no information which would lead me to credit the rumour in any way, and we have not associated ourselves with it."

Witness afterwards understood that the feeling of the House was so high, and the Government majority so uncertain, that the contract was not taken.

He had never had any negotiations with Mr. Norton Griffiths whatever. On July 29 he sent certain papers to Mr. Macmaster, and afterwards memoranda containing arguments against the contract were sent to Major Archer-Shee, Mr. Mitchell-Thomson, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Balcarres, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, and Mr. Lansbury.

Mr. Edmund Lombard Eves, a member of the Dublin Stock Exchange, emphatically declared that there was no free public market in American Marconis till April 19.

Replying to questions, he said his case was that the whole of the shares were controlled in London, and could not be got until April 19, and then they were introduced at 3½.

Mr. John Robertson, an arbitrage dealer, said that prior to April 19 there was no difficulty whatever in obtaining American Marconis in New York. In answer to Lord Robert Cecil, he said that the price in London on April 19 was an absurd price.

Lord Robert: What caused it?—Reckless and careless buying. Reckless because people did not care how many shares they bought; careless because they did not mind how much they paid for them.

A regular gamble?—Absolutely.

A VISIT TO LAPLAND.

QUAINT SCENES AND CUSTOMS

Mr. F. Hedges Butler, who has just returned from a journey through Lapland, has had some interesting experiences. "It was an exhilarating trip in every way," said Mr. Butler in an interview.

"For those who travel in March and April, when the days are very light, and the Northern Lights may be seen on a dark night, there is an exceedingly interesting, healthy, and enjoyable experience in touring by ski and reindeer in that comparatively unexplored country," he declared. Leaving the train at Kiruna, Sweden, above the Polar Circle, Mr. Butler and his party drove *via* Jukasjarvi, Karesuando, Russian Finland, Kautokeino, Karasjok, to the coast, and round the North Cape. Mr. Butler was accompanied by Mr. Borg Mesh, a Swedish interpreter, and four Lapp drivers, the party and the outfit being conveyed in nine reindeer "pulkas," the Lapplander's travelling sledge, which is built of light material and covered with reindeer skin. "At Karesuando," said Mr. Butler, "the great Easter festival of the Lapps was taking place when I arrived, and I was able to take many photographs of the weddings, confirmations, and burials which it is customary to conduct at that season of the year.

SPECTACULAR WEDDINGS.

"The Lapps generally go to church twice a year, at Easter and on the first Sunday in December. They drive to and fro in their reindeer sledegs or on ski with a reindeer pulling them on the Muonio River. Weddings are quite spectacular, and at one I saw the bride was attired in red with a red silk scarf and tassels, white shoes, fur gaiters, and red gloves. The wedded couple drove away under a full moon to their new home in the mountains, a distance of about thirty kilometres. The burials generally take place at Easter, the coffins remaining during the winter in a small tower or building outside the church. The wailing and the groaning of the men and women at these times of mourning resemble the howling and barking of dogs. Similar sounds are heard at the 'Lukutuksia,' when the Lapps dance together and confess their sins to each other.

"You can have a vapour bath when you please. Vapour baths are prepared by means of a fire and stones; when the stones become hot cold water is poured over them. Considerable vapour is thus generated, and the higher you are off the ground the warmer it is. Twigs of leaves are whipped by the Lapps over your body, and the resultant perspiration is equal to what would come from experience of the hottest Turkish bath. A roll in the deep snow concludes the process."

A young boy of Muktagacha, has received a threatening letter from Calcutta and a leaflet called "Swadhin Bharat" by post. It is stated in the letter that he is leading an easy life after marriage and has forgotten all his duties towards the country, and that his life will be endangered if he does not correct himself soon. The letter and the leaflet have been made over to the police.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

HOW TO DO HONOUR TO SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Mackinder (U., Glasgow, Camlachie) called attention on April 23 in the House of Commons to the movement for a national theatre, and moved:—

That in the opinion of this House there should be established in London a national theatre, to be vested in trustees and assisted by the State, for the performance of the plays of Shakespeare and other dramas of recognised merit.

Drawing attention to the fact that to-day was the traditional anniversary of the birth and death of Shakespeare, he said that three years hence we should be celebrating the tercentenary of the death of Shakespeare, and he hoped that festival would be utilised for the purpose of promoting peace in the world In this connection he had been astonished by the depth and breadth of the influence of Shakespeare on the literature in which the youth of Germany was being brought up to-day. Last year in Germany 178 separate theatrical companies performed 21 of Shakespeare's plays on 1156 occasions. In the vast majority of cases these performances took place in State or municipal repertory theatres. We had nothing in the land of Shakespeare to show which was comparable to the facts he had indicated with regard to Germany. Giving an account of the present position of the movement of the establishment of a National Theatre in London, he said that an excellent site for such a theatre was in view for which negotiations had progressed some distance. For obvious reasons he could not give a further indication as to the whereabouts of the site, but the responsible trustees believed that at no distant date, if the movement could be carried forward in the way that was hoped, they might be in possession of one of the finest sites for the purpose which could be found in the metropolis. What was wanted was education of the people through Shakespeare, and not merely amusement. What was being sought in the National Theatre was a place to teach literature. A nation was held together by the fact that an appeal could be made to a common history religion, and literature. The objects which the trustees of the National Theatre had in view were to keep the plays of Shakespeare in the repertory of the theatre, to revive English classical drama, to prevent recent plays of great merit from falling into oblivion, to produce new plays, to develop modern drama, to produce the translations of representative works of foreign drama, ancient and modern and to stimulate the art of acting. He urged that if a National Theatre were to be built there must be a State endowment, and he believed, that a small grant by the State would stimulate private generosity sufficiently to provide what was required.

Mr. Nelson (L., Cheshire, Hyde) seconded the motion.

PREFERENCE FOR THE MODERNS.

Mr. Lynch (N., Clare, W.) had given notice of an amendment to insert a provision in the resolution to the effect that the proposed trustees should be chosen for their enlightened regard for the unfettered development of literature and of art, and that the theatre should be devoted to the encouragement of dramas mainly contemporary exhibiting rare qualities of thought and original modes of treatment. He said that he was inclined to think that the manner in which it was proposed to carry out this scheme would prove, if not fatal, at any rate greatly detrimental to the best interests of the drama in this country. If such a national theatre had been in existence in Shakespeare's time it was very much to be doubted whether the great poet would have had a chance of being represented. In his interesting sonnets we find querulous complaints about the low esteem in which he was held by the great patrons of his own time. He doubted whether Shakespeare was a great model for modern plays and literature. He did not propose to move the amendment of which he had given notice.

Sir W. Anson (U., Oxford University) hoped that the Government would give this matter their serious attention so that a high standard of drama might be preserved. The design of the promoters of a National Theatre was to secure not only a continuance of the plays of Shakespeare, but a revival of other good plays which for the time being had lost their popularity. By this means we should have good plays continually presented, and should secure a standard of drama and acting. We were apt to be slovenly in our conversation, and it was very desirable that we have a national theatre, where not only should we have our feelings stirred, but where we might hear the English language spoken properly (hear, hear).

GOVERNMENT CAUTION.

Mr. Ellis Griffith (Under-Secretary, Home Office) said that he understood that up to the present the promoters of the National Theatre had been able to raise only one-fifth of the amount required to establish it. The National Theatre was to produce plays that if they were produced people would not go to see (laughter). If the Government was asked to support a theatre that was to produce plays which if left to commercial enterprise would not be acceptable, it required a little caution before they could consent to spend public money upon this kind of work. It was a matter in regard to which the Government invited guidance from the House. He thought that when the project was matured, when the site had been obtained, when the building was erected and the theatre equipped, and when it had a reasonable endowment, then would be the time for the Government to take into serious consideration what attitude they should adopt in regard to the resolution (laughter).

Mr. S. Leigh Hughes (L., Stockport) urged that before the House was asked to vote for a National Theatre which was to be a memorial to England's greatest dramatist an understanding should be arrived at as to whether the plays were written by Bacon or Shakespeare, and he asked the Speaker to give a ruling on the subject (loud laughter). Failing such a ruling, he should support the motion because he was a Shakesperian.

Sir F. Banbury condemned the proposal, declaring that he had, in spending 195 millions a year, reached the limit of extravagance, without looking round to see how we could spend more money.

Mr. Ponsonby (L., Stirling Burghs), in supporting the motion, urged that a Minister of Fine Arts should be appointed, who would be responsible for pictorial art, music, and the drama.

Mr. Booth (L., Pontefract) continued the debate.

Mr. Mackinder appealed for the closure three times, and on the last occasion, which was on the stroke of eleven, the Speaker accepted the motion.

The closure was carried by 96 to 32, but as under the standing orders there was not a majority of 100 the Speaker declared the closure was not operative. The resolution was therefore talked out.

VARIETY ARTIST'S ILL-FORTUNE.

STRANDED THROUGH SICKNESS.

The "Advocate of India", makes an appeal on behalf of Mr. Forshaw Kershaw and Miss Belle Brocade, two well-known variety artists who have fallen on evil days. Mr. Kershaw, with his humourous songs and his clever execution on the piano, made himself a great favourite in Bombay a few months ago, while Miss Belle Brocade was hardly less popular. Recently the two returned to Bombay and obtained a three-weeks' engagement with the Cinema Theatres' Company. After five days Miss Brocade was taken ill with small-pox and was taken to the hospital. She has been there three weeks, but it is hoped she will be well enough to leave in a few days. Naturally she is in a very delicate state, and a change of air is imperative.

Mr. Kershaw, though suffering from fever and severe lung trouble, bravely kept to his post, for he knew the misery that a breakdown would entail. Unfortunately his health gave way completely and he also was taken to hospital, and has just come out after two weeks. He is so weak that it is impossible for him to work and the doctor says that if he does not leave India he will die.

Had they been able to carry out their engagement with the Cinema Theatres they would have been able to save enough money to pay for their passages Home. As at is, their illnesses have drained not only their resources but their strength, and through no fault of their own they are face to face with a grim tragedy.

The "Advocate of India" has opened a subscription to raise a fund to pay the expenses of the voyage Home for the two artists.

JEKYLL AND HYDE IN REAL LIFE.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER AS A BURGLAR.

An extraordinary case of duplicity, which the judge declared to be unparalleled in his long experience, came up at the General Sessions Court, New York, when Walter Thomas Young, a young Englishman, admitted the correctness of the report from Scotland Yard describing him as a burglar who had served three terms of imprisonment in England.

Young worked as an insurance solicitor by day and as a burglar by night. He was a regular attendant at a fashionable church in Brooklyn, where he also taught in a Sunday school.

He was engaged to marry a beautiful young woman, of respectable connections, who tearfully appealed to the judge to suspend the sentence and permit her to marry and reform the prisoner.

The plea was rejected, and a sentence of four and a half years' imprisonment was passed.

POET IN SEARCH OF A MOTHER.

A YOUNG AND OLD MARRIAGE.

A poet, aged twenty-nine, has left his wife, a white-haired woman aged fifty-eight, because she refused to fulfil a condition of the marriage that she should treat him as a son, says a New York message. The deserted wife was a widow with £50,000 when the poet, whose name is Edward Lusman, married eighteen months ago.

Not even her wealth and the fact that she has bequeathed him £35,000 in her will will induce him to return. He says, "When I asked her to marry me I did so as a son asking for a mother—another mother. She was a gentle, dignified, aged lady, and promised to be a mother to me."

But Mrs. Lusman insisted on treating him as a husband, which, the husband says, bored him exceedingly. The last straw came when, on a voyage to the West Indies, the passengers really thought she was his mother, but she compelled him to introduce her as his wife. On their return he packed his trunks and went back to his parent.

SANTAL MARRIAGES.

"BUYING THE BRIDE."

The marriage customs of the Santals are described by Mr. J. M. Macphail in the "Calcutta Review." The writer says:—

Among the Santals nobody but an idiot remains a celibate and the choice of a wife is a proceeding in which a very keen interest is taken by a wide circle of relatives. There are many ways of getting married in Santalistan some of them more or less irregular, but most of them quite legitimate, except the marriage of a man with a woman of his own sept. The Santals are sub-divided into twelve sub-tribes or septs and they are strictly exogamous, a wife being invariably chosen for a youth from another sept than his own. There is no social offence regarded with greater disfavour than a breach of this law. The most orthodox form of marriage is called "buying the bride," but there is an arrangement called "buying the husband." If a man has compromsied himself with a girl and is unable to marry her because she is of his own sept he may place upon her a dowry sufficiently large to induce another man to take her as a damaged article.

RUNAWAY MATCHES.

There are runaway matches, too, of the young Lochinvar type, and there is even a recognised form of marriage called "running in," where the maiden may force herself upon a youth, presumably with his acquiescence, but against the wishes of his friends. If the would-be bride can find her way into the house of the man she has set her heart on and brazen out all the taunts and jeers of her prospective mother-in-law for a night or so, the probability is that the opposition will be withdrawn and the young couple left in peace. There is also a way of suing for a wife *in forma pauperis*. In the case of a girl who is deformed or otherwise unattractive a youth, instead of paying cash down, may serve her father for five years and then depart, not only with a wife, but with a pair of bullocks and some rice and tools thrown in. In ordinary circumstances, when the time comes to choose a wife for a lad, the grandfather and some of his old cronies, or the father and his friends, go off bride-hunting. It is considered better as a rule to choose a wife from a different village as well as from a different sept. Arriving at a village, the emissaries ask the old men "Have you any diamonds to sell?" The correct reply is "That depends upon the quality of your pearls." They go on talking parables, as their manner is till a bargain is made and a price fixed,—five rupees, as a rule for a maiden and half that sum for a widow. The Santals hold high doctrnes on the marriage question. A widow is free to marry again, but as she must rejoin her first husband in the next world she only fetches half-price. If an agreement has been effected the youth's friends after a short interval visit the girl and give her a piece of cloth as a sign of betrothal. The money is then paid—that is called "the binding down of the thatch"—and a date for the wedding is fixed. The next step is for each party to tie a knot in a string for each day that is to intervene before the wedding day. Then the parties separate, day by day a knot is untied and when the end of the string is reached the real knot is tied that makes the couple one.

"TEARING THE LEAF."

It is not however, tied so very hard that it is impossible to unfasten it. Divorce is not difficult. It is called "tearing the leaf." A leaf of the sal, the Santal's sacred tree, is torn in two, a piece is given to each party and the ceremony is completed. In the absence of the woman an earthen pot may serve to represent her, the half-leaf being put into it. It must not be supposed that all the business connected with marriage is necessarily transacted in a single season. The Santals proceed about these things, as about most things, very leisurely and with great deliberation. Very likely the betrothal takes place one year and the wedding in the following year, but the matter may be expedited if necessary. The marriage is the occasion of great rejoicing, with eating and drinking, singing and dancing, and with an ostentatious exchange of presents, based, however, on the sound commercial principle of *quid pro quo*.

A YEAR'S CHARITIES.

TOTAL GIFT'S £3,724,571.

During 1912 the new charities given under trusts for investment which came within the cognisance of the Charity Commissioners amounted to £1,714,192, while the sums bequeathed by will for charitable purposes without any requirement for permanent investment reached a total of £2,010,379, says the "Daily Telegraph." Below are set out the amounts given for various objects:

	Under Trusts.	Without Trusts.
Medical	£174,727 ...	£870,755
Pensions	72,190 ...	45,270
Almhouses	210,731 ...	3,670
Poor generally	39,198 ...	10,700
Church of England	110,844 ...	298,115
Other denominations	56,894 ...	73,266
Public purposes.	1,580 ...	14,450
Miscellaneous	1,048,028 ...	694,159
Totals	£1,714,192 ...	£2,010,379

The total £1,048,028 under the head of miscellaneous includes a sum of about £1,000,000 left by Lord Wandsworth for the establishment and endowment of an orphanage.

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"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Sold Everywhere.

SPRING

HAIR HEALTH.

Make your hair and scalp healthy now by Kaminia Oil and your summer hair troubles will be few. The scalp and hair are more easily treated now than if you wait until the sweat of the hot weather makes it impossible to keep the head free from dandruff.

Kamina Oil is a scalp and hair tonic that makes and keeps the scalp clean and hair growing. It destroys the germ of dandruff and furnishes nourishment to the hair follicles. Daintily perfumed. Take Kaminia Oil and no other.

Re. 1-0-0 per Bot. V. P. P. extra.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

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TYPEWRITERS

All Makes as good as New.
From Rs. 70 upwards.
Three Years' Guarantee.
REPAIRS—A Speciality.

UNVALA & Co.,

36, Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

NEW SHOP!
NEW GOODS!
Extreme low prices to collect customers.

Special offer for a short time Metal System Roscop best quality lever watch Rs. 2-0, Silver 8 dozs O. F. beautiful lever watch Rs. 8-0. Besides these all sorts of watches. clocks, timepieces, rolled gold jewellery etc. sold at prices beyond competition. A visit earnestly requested.

ABDULKADAR MOHAMEDALLY & Co.
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

SPORTING NEWS

ENGLISH RACING.

DERBY PROSPECTS.

In the Derby betting wired out by Reuter Louvois and Craganour are returned as level at 9 to 2, but in a private wire to the *Handicap*, says the racing correspondent of the "Statesman", the winner of the Guineas is returned at a slightly shorter price and his figure is given at 4 to 1. Shogun is quoted by Reuter at 8 to 1 and by the other wire at only 6 to 1. Aldegond, who has so far only been quoted at outside prices, has come in to 100 to 7 and the only other new introductions signalled by Reuter and whose performances have not been set out in this column are Vulcan, Nimbus and Anmer ,the two former quoted at 20 to 1 and the latter at 25 to 1. Lord Rosebery's Sanquhar is also on the 20 to 1 mark. These quotations may or may not represent actual business done and recent comments of the leading London Sporting papers do not encourage a belief that they are much more than paper prices, as there is stated to be very little business doing. As, however, the Derby and the form of any candidate that may be mentioned has at the present movement a very special interest for Calcutta and as no one in India is very likely to back them at even the prices quoted by Reuter, a short reference to what any horse with a "figure" has done in the past may be of passing interest. Besides those mentioned by Reuter, Radiant (16 to 1), Fairy King (12 to 1) and Daycomet (20 to 1) have also been recently quoted in the Derby betting. The form of all other colts that have been mentioned has been more or less recently set out in this paper.

Aldegond is a bay colt by Eager out of St. Aldegonde and is owned by Mr. P. Broome. As a two-year-old he ran three times winning once only. He ran third in the British Dominion Two-Year-Old Plate at Sandown to Lord Belvoir and Deslioni: he won the Champion Breeders Foal Stakes at Derby beating Research, Roscobie and nine others and he was unplaced in the Rous Plate at Newmarket to Great Sport, Cressbrook and Mickey Free (engaged in the Derby).

POLO ON THE ESPLANADE.

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—Whilst enumerating the services of the late Mr. S. S. Mistri, on behalf of the cricketers ,in your widely circulated paper of yesterday you inadvertantly give publicity to a statement which unfortunately is not the case. I refer, Sir, to the statement therein as to the permanent removal of the polo players, from the Esplanade Maidan, as an accomplished fact. From the commencement of the current year, the polo players all of a sudden took to practising on the Oval and there appeared in a vernacular paper a statement to the effect that thenceforward polo would be played on the Oval, the Esplanade being reserved exclusively for cricketers. The cricketing element were greatly pleased with this news and the various clubs were bent upon preparing cricket pitches at their own expense in order that their shield matches might be conveniently played on their various plots. Unfortunately, the polo players reappeared on the Esplanade from the beginning of this month and I am given to understand that instead of practising for two days in the week, have been alloted a day more for that purpose, which is an additional hardship to the cricketers. For my part, I cannot quite see why polo should not be played all the year round on the Oval. This would remove the long-standing hardship to the cricketers on the Esplanade, without any sort of inconvenience to the polo players. I am told that for the purpose of allowing public officers to play cricket matches on the Oval during the monsoon, that the polo players have been forced to reappear on the Esplanade. As regards this, there is a remedy at hand as the officers play on Saturday afternoon only, which they might do with advantage on the Esplanade and the Marine ground. It is confidently expected that the great sportsman who is now at the helm of affairs in this Presidency, will do the needful to remove this longstanding evil.

Yours etc.,
R. M. R.

Bombay, May 14.

GOLF.

"GOLF ILLUSTRATED" GOLD CUP.

At Burnhill, Miss Cecil Leitch successfully defended her right to hold the ladies' gold cup, presented by the proprietors of the "Golf Illustrated," for another year. Out of an entry of sixty, which included Mrs. Brinton, of Johansburg the lady champion of South Africa, Miss Nancy Parbury, of Sydney, N.S.W., lady ex-champion of Australia, Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, the British lady champion, and many other prominent players. There were only four absentees, Mrs. Brinton, however, being among them.

The best scores were as follows:—

	1st R.	2nd R.	Total
Miss Cecil Leitch, Walton Heath	87	and 87	174
Miss V. Fooley, Southerndown	87	and 88	175
Miss L. Barry, Stoke Poges	89	and 87	176
Miss G. Ravenscroft, Bromborough	88	and 89	177
Miss Heming Johnson, Littlehampton	86	and 93	179
Miss Chubb, Mid-Surrey..	87	and 94	181
Mrs. Cautley, Thanet ..	92	and 90	182

FOOTBALL.

F. A. CUP FINAL.

A FEW FACTS.

The name "English Cup" is a misnomer; the correct title is "The Football Association Challenge Cup," shortened into "The F. A. Cup." Clubs of other nationalities may compete.

* * *

The Wanderers and Blackburn Rovers have alone been credited with three successive victories in the final, whilst each won the Cup on another couple of occasions. Aston Villa have gained four wins and the Old Etonians, West Bromwich Albion, Sheffield United, Sheffield Wednesday, Bury, and Wolverhampton Wanderers a couple apiece.

* * *

The Wanderers having won the Cup outright by victories in 1875-6, 1876-7, and 1877-8 returned it to the F. A. as a perpetual trophy. The Blackburn Rovers were awarded a special trophy for their successes in 1883-4 and two following seasons, they being the first professional club to secure possession of the Cup.

* * *

While in the custody of Aston Villa the original F. A. Cup was in 1895 stolen from a shop window in Birmingham—a ruthless act of vandalism—but ignoring all cleverly devised schemes for advertisement by would-be donors the F. A. itself provided another—a replica of the original "pot." Sheffield Wednesday were the first holders of the new trophy, which was last competed for in April, 1910, and won by Newcastle United after a drawn game.

* * *

The second F. A. Cup was not stolen, but the F. A. Council resented the presentation of an exact replica by Manchester United F. C., and a new design, which has been protected, was decided on. Curiously enough this was carried through by a Bradford firm, and first carried off by the Bradford City Club in April, 1911. Barnsley kept the trophy in Yorkshire, but the spell has now been broken.

* * *

In 1888-9 Preston North End went through the competition without having a goal scored against them, nor did they loss a game in the League Championship. Bury emulated the former feat in 1902-3, and their score of 6—0 against Derby County constitutes a record for the final.

* * *

Only two clubs have won the F. A. Cup and the League Championship in the same season, viz., Preston North End, in 1888-9, and Aston Villa, in 1896-7, when their game with Everton at the Palace yielded the best final of recent years.

* * *

Only a couple of Cup finals were actually fixed for decision away from London, viz., in 1892-3 at Fellowfield (Manchester) and 1893-4 at Goodison Park (Liverpool). There have, however, been replays at Derby (1885-6). Burnden Park (Bolton) 1900-1, Goodison Park (Liverpool) 1909-10, Old Trafford (Manchester) 1910-11, and Bramall Lane (Sheffield) 1911-12.

* * *

Marlow (who have once been semi-finalists) and Maidenhead entered for the F. A. Cup every year since its formation until 1910-11, when the name of the former was missing.

* * *

Except for two appearances of Southampton, and the one successful display by the 'Spurs, League clubs have monopolised the Cup final since the formation of that body over twenty years ago.

* * *

The record score in a F. A. Cup-tie was gained by Preston North End, who defeated Hyde at Preston in October, 1887, by twenty-six goals to love.

* * *

Presentation watches and other expensive jewellery should not be given an airing at the Palace. Certain light-fingered gentry have a rather hazy idea of the distinction between the various possessive pronouns.

* * *

Goal-nets, invented by Mr. Brodie, of Liverpool, were first used in the final at the Oval in 1890-1.

* * *

Twenty-six of the forty-one Cup finals have seen the losers beaten pointless, and twenty-four different clubs have won the trophy.

* * *

The Villa dates back to 1874, when it formed in connection with the Aston Villa Wesleyan Chapel, and played one match. In 1886-7 they joined the Birmingham and District F. A., and never looked back, though they did not compete for the F. A. Cup until three seasons later.

WINNERS OF THE CUP.

1871-2—Wanderers beat Royal Engineers (1—0).
1872-3—Wanderers beat Oxford University (2—0).
1873-4—Oxford University beat Royal Engineers (2—0).
1874-5—Royal Engineers beat Old Etonians (2—0 after a drawn game).
1875-6—Wanderers beat Old Etonians (3—0, after a drawn game).
1876-7—Wanderers beat Oxford University (2—0, after an extra half-hour).
1877-8—*Wanderers beat Royal Engineers (3—1).
1878-9—Old Etonians beat Clapham Rovers (1—0).
1879-80—Clapham Rovers beat Oxford University (1—0).
1880-1—Old Carthusians beat Old Etonians (3—0).
1881-2—Old Etonians beat Blackburn Rovers (1—0).
1882-3—Blackburn Olympic beat Old Etonians (2—1, after an extra half-hour).
1883-4—Blackburn Rovers beat Queen's Park, Glasgow (2—1).
1884-5—Blackburn Rovers beat Queen's Park, Glasgow (2—0).
1885-6—†‡Blackburn Rovers beat West Bromwich Albion (2—0, after a drawn game).
1886-7—Aston Villa beat West Bromwich Albion (2—0).
1887-8—West Bromwich Albion beat Preston North End (2—1).
1888-9—Preston North End beat Wolverhamtpon Wanderers (3—0).
1889-90—Blackburn Rovers beat Sheffield Wednesday (6—1).
1890-1—Blackburn Rovers beat Notts (3—1).
1891-2—West Bromwich Albion beat Aston Villa (3—0).
1892-3—§Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Everton (1—0).
1893-4—§Notts County beat Bolton Wanderers (4—1).
1894-5—Aston Villa beat West Bromwich Albion (1—0).
¶1895-6—Sheffield Wednesday beat Wolverhampton Wanderers (2—1).
1896-7—Aston Villa beat Everton (3—2).
1897-8—Nottingham Forest Derby County (3—1).
1898-9—Sheffield United beat Derby County (4—1).
1899-1900—Bury beat Southampton (4—9).
1900-1—‡Tottenham Hotspur beat Sheffield United (3—1), after a draw (2—2).
1901-2—Sheffield United beat Southampton (2—1), after a draw (1—1).
1902-3—Bury beat Derby County (6—0).
1903-4—Manchester City beat Bolton Wanderers (1—0).
1904-5—Aston Villa beat Newcastle United (2—0).
1905-6—Everton beat Newcastle United (1—0).
1906-7—Sheffield Wednesday beat Everton (2—1).
1907-8—Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Newcastle United (3—1).
1908-9—Manchester United beat Bristol City (1—0).
1909-10—‡Newcastle United beat Barnsley (2—0) after a draw (1—1).
1910-11—‡Bradford City beat Newcastle United (1—0), after a draw (0—0).
1911-12—Barnsley beat West Bromwich Albion (1—0), after a draw (0—0).

*Cup won outright, but restored to the Association as a perpetual trophy.
†A special trophy was awarded for the third consecutive win.
‡Final tie replayed in the provinces
§Final played away from London.
¶A new cup provided, the original trophy having been stolen.

N.B.—The last Cup-tie at the Oval was played in 1891-2. The Crystal Palace ground has been the selected venue from 1894-5 onwards, but the replay in 1900-1 took place at Burnden Park, Bolton; in 1909-10 at Goodison Park, Everton; and in 1910-11 at Old Trafford, Manchester. In 1911-12 the replay was at Bramall-lane, Sheffield.

Foul Football and its Remedy.

Mr. J. H. Farmer, ex-captain Old Harrovians and Middlesex County writes to the "Sportman":—

Unless we footballers mend our manner his Majesty's Ministers may appoint inspectors to compel us to do so, for, despite the strenuous efforts of my excellent friends, the Football Association, foul play continues to flourish exceedingly.

Now, why is it that footballers, as correct in manners off the field as cricketers, golfers, tennis, and polo players, etc., are on and off the field of play, break out into acts of barbarism so often during a game? In my opinion the fons et origo of all the trouble are the frequent errors of the referee, errors which often mean defeat to a club which deserved to win, and often with defeat, immense financial loss ultimately to the club, perhaps a missed cup or the relegation to a lower division, often injury to prestige and market-value to a player, perhaps a poor "benefit" or none at all. There being but a thin veneer to almost every man between civilisation and savagedom, is it consequently surprising that a player sometimes loses all self-control when the referee, fifty yards or more behind the ball, conceitedly and improperly—though in perfect good faith—claims to be able to detect an off-side, the attacking halves and forwards then seeing their beautifully executed scheme "dished" by the referee's mistake? The fastest sprinter and stayer in these Islands cannot keep close to the ball during the whole of a match, and, unless a referee is quite near to the ball, it is absolutely impossible for him to know always (not "think," mark you!) if a player is off-side or no.

Destroy the cause and you remove the effect! Here's my remedy! Station an umpire outside each penalty area (the danger zone for "fouls"), his powers as to "fouls" and "off-sides" to be omnipotent for acts within his area except when the referee is actually insuch an area, when the referee will rule, this umpire to be obligatory in all Cup-ties and other competitions, and also in "friendlies," if either side so desires.

Following closely upon the breakdown of the "Ville de la Ciotat," bound for Australia comes a mishap to the "Caledonien," which arrived in Colombo from Australia on the 3rd instant. The "Caledonien" was about a day late in getting into port, the delay being due to a break-down in the engine room.

The heir-apparent to the Maldivian throne has arrived in Colombo where he will join the Government Training College for his education. A bungalow has been engaged for him near the museum, and the Sultan's nephew has accompanied him and will be his companion in Ceylon.

SIMLA TENNIS.

ENTRIES FOR TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 13.

The following are the entries for the Open Tennis Tournament, Simla:—Mr. Geo. Evans, Mr. R. Osborne, Mr. E. C. Chesney, Capt. C. H. R. Chesney, Dr. E. R. Gray, Mr. J. H. Green, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Mr. R. Vanderspar, Mr. G. Eyre Wilson, Mr. G. M Coates, Major H. H. Southay, Kunwar Jusbir Singh, Mr. G. F. Smith, Mr. A. Minck, Lt.-Col. C. H. Davies, Capt. Radcliffe Smith, Mr. G. Hodges, Mr. P. C. Vickery, Kunwar Dalip Singh, Mr. R. A. Hill, Sirdar Nihal Singh, Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Mr. E. V. Creak, Mrs F. A. Thorpe, Mr. B. J. Glancy, Mr. B. C. Corell, Mr. F. W. Johnston, Capt. Moss, Mr. A. Matthews and Mr. G. S. Hall.

Ladies Singles:—Mrs. C. Burt, Bibi Amrit Kaur, Mrs. S. W. Gracey, Mrs. H. Glucksman, Mrs. Muspratt Williams, Mrs. G. F. Smith, Mrs. Imrie, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Mackenzie.

Men's Doubles:—Lt.-Col. Black and Capt. G. E. Bruce, Mr. G. Evans and Mr. G. Hodges, Mr. R. Osborne and Mr. G. Eyre Wilson, Mr. E. C. Chesney and Capt. C. H. R. Chesney, Dr. E. R. Gray and Mr. G. M. Coates, Mr. R. Vanderspar and Mr J. H. Green, Mr. M. F. Gauntlett and Mr. W. L. Latouche, Major H. H. Southey and Captain W. Turner, Kunwar Jusbir Singh and Kunwar Daliph Singh, Mr. G. W. Marshall and Mr. G. Bladon Taylor, Mr. A. Minck and Mr. A. N. Other, Mr. J. C. Ker and Mr. G. C. Denham, Mr. F. C. Vickery and Mr. A. N. Other, Sirdar Nihal Singh and Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Mr. F. A. Thorpe and Mr. E. P. Jones, Mr. B. J. Glancy and Mr. B. C. Correll, Mr. R. A. Mant and Mr. F. W. Johnston, Mr. G. S. Hall and Mr. J. Matthews.

Mixed Doubles:—Mrs. C. Burt and Mr. O. Nolda, Bibi Amrit Kaur and Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Mrs. S. W. Gracey and Mr. E. C. Chesney, Mrs. D. A. Clarke and Mr. J. H. Green, Mrs. Henderson and Mr. R. Vanderspar, Mrs. Muspratt Williams and Col. W. C. Black, Mrs. A. Bradford and Mr. G. Eyre Wilson, Mrs. A. P. Rhye Pryce and Capt ap Rhye Bryce, Mrs. Szczepanska and Capt. Szczepanska, Mrs. G. M. Marshall and Mr. G. Bladon Taylor, Mrs. A. N. Other and Mr. A. Minck, Mrs. H. A. Glucksman and Mr. A. N. Other, Lady Cleveland and Mr. J. C. Ker, Mrs. G. F. Smith and Mr. G. F. Smith, Miss Galloway and Mr. F. A. Thorpe, Mrs. Bainbridge and Mr. F. W. Johnston, Miss Muspratt Williams and Mr. G. S. Hall, Mrs. A. N. Other and Mr. G. M. Coates.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

HORS D'OEUVRE: TONGUE PYRAMIDS.
FISH AND VERMICELLI SOUP.
CHAUDFROID MUTTON CUTLETS.
BLANQUETTE OF FOWL.
BEEF MARROW PATTIES.
MANGO AND APRICOT MOULD.

Fish, As. 8. Fowl, As. 10. Cutlets, As. 6. Beef Marrow, As. 2. Mangoes, An. 1. Vegetables, As. 5. Eggs, As. 6. Potato, An. 1. Etceteras, As. 3. Total—Rs. 2-10-0.

HORS D'OEUVRE: TONGUE PYRAMIDS.

Make some cheese pastry as for cheese straws; form into square biscuits and bake; when cold pile them with this mixture, for which yesterday's tongue may be used. Grate the tongue, flavour highly with Tobasco sauce, and a little pickled walnut very finely minced and add some whipped cream or Ideal Milk. Set this on ice up to the very last and serve at once on the biscuits.

FISH AND VERMICELLI SOUP.

Fillet the fish raw, and make sufficient broth from the bones and trimmings, onion, celery, whole pepper and a dash of spice. Strain it and cook in it the fillets; add some previously cooked vermicelli broken into short lengths, and simmer for 20 minutes or so. Add a little milk and the yolks of 2 eggs and stir till the soup thickens and serve. It must not boil after the egg is added.

CHAUDFROID MUTTON CUTLETS.

Cut the neck of mutton into neat cutlets and braise them in the oven until quite tender and press them under a weight till cold. Prepare a macedoine of all the vegetables procurable, cooking them all separately, cutting them into small dice and washing them in cold water to keep the colour. Make some glaze with some good stock and gelatine, and well coat the cutlets with it. Stir some mayonnaise sauce into the mixed vegetables and pile them in the centre of the dish and arrange the glazed chops with a circle of beetroot slices round them.

BLANQUETTE OF FOWL.

Cut a cooked fowl and some ham or bacon into medium pieces; from the bones, etc., make a large cupful of stock and thicken it with flour and butter cooked together; then add to it the meat and let all simmer for half an hour, and skim. Now add the yolks of 2 eggs and flavouring to taste and some lime juice, but it must not boil or the sauce will curdle. Poach the egg whites separately and cut them into crescents and garnish with them and French beans.

BEEF MARROW PATTIES.

Remove the marrow from the bone and put it into some cold water and just bring it to the boil; drain off the water and add a tablespoonful of bread crumbs, a dessertspoonful of chopped olives, the juice of half a lime, a teaspoonful of minced parsley, and cayenne to taste. Line some small moulds with paste and bake them leaving rounds of the paste to form little lids. Add a little brown sauce and sherry to the marrow mixture; fill the little moulds and cover with the lid; just heat in the oven and garnish with fried parsley.

MANGO AND APRICOT MOULD.

Prepare enough green mango puree as for "fool" and add to it 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls of apricot jam which has been heated and rubbed through a sieve. Flavour it as preferred—rum is very good in this—and add cream and sugar or milk only, with sufficient gelatine to jelly it. Set it on ice and garnish with sliced crystallized apricot. This is a very nice dish.

The Anniversary of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Lahore, will take place on the 17th instant at 6 p.m., at the D. A.-V. College Hall, Sir P. C. Chatterji will preside.

PERSIAN TRADE.

TERRORISED BY BANDITTI.

In a vague way it is generally recognised that Persia is in a state of chronic unrest and insolvency, and in the current number of the "Contemporary Review" the state affairs provoked by political machinations is treated at some length, and further interesting sidelights are thrown on the strange position in the Consular report on the trade of Ispahan.

The picture which is given is unrelieved by any redeeming feature. Robbery on a large and organised scale has rendered the powers of the local governors nugatory. The postal service between Shiraz and Ispahan, we are told, was almost entirely suspended. When the Government postal service lives in terror of depredators, some idea may be gained of the menace to ordinary trade. Communication with the large towns in the interior and the coast is conducted by transport, and the chronicle of these various roads is disquieting. When the roads are passable, after severe snow, they are rendered insecure by the bandits. For instance, on the Shiraz road, only to give one instance, 1,000 head of transport was swept clean off by a band of 400 robbers. Armed attacks on caravans are of frequent occurrence, with consequent heavy loss on traders. Pillage and murder on the Ahwaz road was equally severe, and the Yezd and Teheran roads experienced the same terror from roving bands of outlaws, apparently unchecked by a proper system of gendarmerie.

RECORD OF TURBULENCE.

It would be idle to expect development or progress under conditions such as these. The report of the Consul is one long record of turbulence, and when he sums up the situation in dealing with the trade of Yezd, that "general mistrust prevails, trade is stagnant, and the outlook bad," one feels that his conclusion is not exaggerated. In face of these major complaints, records of financial failures seem but minor affairs. One by one firms are giving up conducting trade along generally recognised routes, and one well-known business house ceased forwarding. It is useless to give a resume of what few trade figures there are, in view of the conditions, specially as it is frankly admitted that statistics do not exist or are unreliable. The Vice-Consul at Yezd states the difficulties in the way of trade to be as folows: "The absence of commercial laws, low commercial morality, and venality of the local authorities and priesthood, both of which take advantage of the weakness of the Central Government to ignore its decrees, make justice difficult and hard to obtain."

LORD ROBERT CECIL.

A SCORNFUL PICTURE OF THE COMMONS LEGISLATING.

Lord Robert Cecil was the principal guest at a banquet given by the Hampstead Conservative and Unionist Association in the Hotel Great Central on April 24.

Responding to the toast of Parliament, he said that the one outstanding feature of the Houses of Parliament at the present time was their very extraordinary dullness. Politics appeared to him to be at the present time principally remarkable for their entire lack of interest. There was one topic which had excited a certain amount of public interest, and that topic was one upon which it was his duty to take a profound interest. "But unfortunately," he added, "that is the one subject upon which I am not permitted to say anything to you. Some day, may be, I shall have something to say on that topic.—(Laughter.) Otherwise things are extraordinarily quiet." He did not think that there was anything more discreditable to the present Government than their dealings with the House of Commons. The House had ceased to attract the respect of large numbers of our fellow-countrymen, and, what was even worse, it had ceased to enjoy the respect of its own members. It was engaged and it was discredited. He had often wished that the rules of order would permit of the introduction into the Chamber of a Kinematograph. He had often desired that it were possible to present in the numberless picture palaces of the country a true and authentic picture of what the House of Commons really looked like when it was supposed to be legislating for the good of the country.—(Laughter.) The House, by reason of its present position, was ceasing to attract intelligent men. So long as it was impossible for the independent man to exist in the House of Commons, so long would it be possible to treat the House as a mere assembly of slaves. Could any reform be devised? He believed that something could be done by a modification of procedure. There might be some alterations which would make the pressure of the party system less insistent, but to his mind the most important reform lay in the necessity of making democracy a reality.—(Applause.) The people must be given real control over legislation. Of course, the referendum would interfere with that independence of character which our legislators ought to possess, but he would strongly impress this fact, that if politicians had always before their eyes the necessity or possibility that the measures they were supporting in the House of Commons would have to be defended in the country, they would cease to support measures in the House of Commons which they could not be defended reasonably and rationally before their less fellow-countrymen.—

The illuminated carnival of the Karachi Boat Club on Monday night afforded a brilliant spectacle, to a great concourse of merrymakers. The success was so marked that the event is likely to become an annual fixture.

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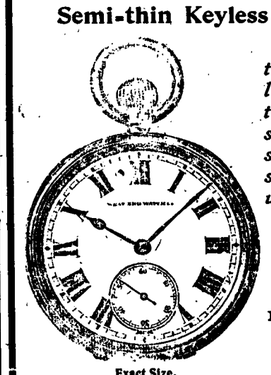

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

When a child is old enough to be weaned from its mother or the bottle, my experience out here with children and invalids with delicate digestions has been, that the buffalo milk is very hard to digest as it has an undue proportion of casein which is the indigestible part of milk; so, unless you can make sure of getting cow's milk, it is better to keep the child on one of the good brands of tinned milk. Some chicken broth, a lightly boiled egg, a milk pudding, with bread and plenty of butter may gradually be given, and blackberry or blackcurrant jelly—these can be bought made by reliable makers and are more digestible than jam at first because there are no seeds. If you give cow's milk you should scald it yourself and have a thermometer which can be bought for a rupee for this purpose, and bring it up to 180 degrees only, which is quite enough to kill the more dangerous germs and yet not unduly harden the casein of which I have already spoken. Any water the child drinks should, on the contrary, be boiled for ten minutes. Some people fancy that every thing a child takes should be sterilized in one of the outfits sold for this purpose, but too much sterilizing is a mistake, as this little story of a niece of mine will show. This happened in England where there is less need of the precautions that we must take here, but my sister-in-law thought she was doing the best for the child in keeping the sterilizer always at work. The child however not only did not thrive but it became alarmingly weak and ill and its perspiration was tinged with blood. The family doctor, on being consulted was evidently alarmed, but said he thought they had better take the child to one of the best children's doctors in London, which was done. He asked but a few questions and as soon as he heard of the excessive sterilizing told them that the child was being robbed of certain germs which were a *necessity* to it, and bade them stop it and gave strict directions as to the food; one thing only has remained in my mind and that was potato whipped into its bottles! The child became perfectly well and healthy, but the tale illustrates the old adage that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Now, regarding chicken broth; there is a prevalent and most erroneous idea of its nourishing properties. Made in the best possible way they are, at most 15 per cent., and as the average cook makes it unless supervised, they cannot be more than 5 per cent. This is the best way to have it done either for a child or a sick person. Let the cook remove all the skin, cut the meat into quite small pieces and chop up the bones into little bits. Put the bones and the meat into a jar with a large cup and a half of water for the ordinary chicken out here, with no salt; seal the lid down with flour and water and let it stand an hour; then put it in the oven and bake it for 3 or 4 hours; strain it through a sieve and add salt and flavouring to taste. If you compare the two modes you will have no doubts as to which is the better one. A little fruit may be given to the little one with advantage but all the skin and indigestible parts should be removed at first. When teething, do not give the child a hard coral or ivory ring to champ; it has long been known that hard things bruise and hurt the inflamed gums and very often cause the teeth to be cut with more difficulty, if it does not do even further mischief. Gently rubbing the gums with a finger dipped in iced water is most soothing, so much so, that one of my little ones refused the finger without the cold water and very plainly made me understand what was the matter. There are rubber rings and pads sold for teething use, but they have one of the objections of a "comforter," that they are apt to be put into the child's mouth unwashed and not kept cleansed, or allowed to fall on the floor and pick up germs.

THE MEDICINE CHEST.

It is always wise to have a few simple remedies at hand kept apart from other bottles and things in a cupboard, such as ipecacuanha wine, for instance. If the child be taken with croup, it is generally in the night and even if it is not, measures need to be very prompt. As soon as you hear that peculiar crowing sound with the breathing, once heard never to be forgotten, give 30 drops of ipecacuanha every 15 minutes till the child is sick; put it into a bath of as hot water as your under fore-arm can bear, keep it in it with a blanket round its shoulders and over the bath so that it may perspire freely, and send for the doctor. The child may be through the attack by the time he comes, but he will be able to prescribe something to prevent a recurrence of it. Use these remedies at once whether you send for the doctor or not, for this is a case for prompt measures or the membrane which comes over the throat will have choked the child before he comes.

You should have a supply of lint, cotton wool, permanganate of potash, a big bottle of oil and lime water or any other of the many remedies for burns and scalds, some boracic ointment and a bandage or two so that you are prepared with "first aid" necessaries. If you have not done so already, it is a good plan to go in for a course of "First Aid" as you know then the whys and wherefores of things and the simple remedies necessary until the doctor comes; in many instances the help promptly given makes all the difference between life and death. I was quite a flapper when the following happened. One summer evening in the country, for some reason I cannot remember, I was alone in the house with a little brother about 4 years old and was giving him his evening meal of a lightly boiled egg, which he ate by dipping bread and butter cut into fingers into it. How he managed it, I do not know, but I suddenly saw him struggle and get purple in the face. Terrified almost, but not quite, out of my senses, I realized what was amiss and while shrieking for my father who was not within hearing, I put my finger down the child's throat and pushed down the crust which was choking him. I shall never forget the horror of seeing the poor little fellow choking, and I have felt thankful ever since that I had the sense to do the right thing, though, as a matter of fact I should properly have tried to hook up the crust instead of pushing it down. I had not recovered myself by the time the family returned, and the child was eager for sympathy over a hurt throat. Oddly enough, there is a sort of sequel to this story, for the same thing had happened in my husband's family with a brother and sister just about the same age as we were, but in this case the girl had not done anything herself but rushed for help, which arrived too late, unfortunately. The Y. W. C. A. in Bombay very often give a "First Aid" course at their Institute. You can find out by applying to the General Secretary at that Institute in Mayo Road, opposite the New College of Science; and sometimes at up-country stations such a course can be arranged amongst the residents. When a child has to take medicine, as soon as it is old enough, which is quite soon, do not tell it, it is nice, or use force. Give the reason why it has to be taken, say you know it is nasty but that you will give it some favourite dainty to take away the taste, and so on. It is a most excellent plan to give the child a peppermint lozenge to suck for a minute or two, then remove it and give the dose, which will be hardly tasted and wash the mouth out with a little sweetened peppermint water. Do not give castor oil in milk or the food the child usually takes. Peppermint water is excellent; the medicine glass should have some of this, or orange juice, or well sweetened lime juice in it, well swirled round the glass, then pour into the middle of it the dose of oil and add some more of the medium; let the child toss it down without closing its lips, and it will get no taste whatever. It is so important that a child should be trained from the very first to take medicine without trouble, as it may well mean the saving of its life. Never deceive a child about this, or anything else; above all things it should have perfect trust and faith in its mother; given that, her influence over it is almost unbounded; once deceived, however, it will never trust implicitly again, nor lose the feeling of broken faith.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Now to the subject of Health and Beauty; I have still a few little hints to give which may be of use. One of the most trying and unsightly affections of the skin a woman can have, is the spots and blotches which come under the name of Acne. This is more often than not caused by error in diet, and a sufferer from it should take care of her diet, especially avoiding rich foods, sweets, pastry, hot curries, etc., and drink very little coffee and tea. If there is digestive trouble, as is usually the case, the avoidance of the food indicated will in itself often be sufficient, and in case of constipation—a great foe to a good complexion—a little cascara sagrada at night followed by a mild saline in the morning will set that right, together with a very simple diet. Very frequently Acne indicates an anæmic condition, itself caused by digestive trouble, and the following is a simple, effective and harmless prescription.

Acne Mixture:—Sulphate of Iron, 1 gr.; Dilute Sulphuric Acid, 1 drachm; Magnesium Sulphuric, 1 oz.; Peppermint water, enough to make 6 ounces. Take a tablespoonful in a small glass of water half an hour before breakfast.

Sleep with all the windows open, and do not wear dark or coloured veils; if you must wear a veil at all, let it be white and constantly renewed. Few people consider that long before they discard a veil how laden with all sorts of poisonous germs it has become; all these are very bad for the complexion in general and this Acne trouble in particular. The following lotion may be applied for a few days when there is a good deal of inflammation. Before applying it, gently wash the face with some non-irritating soap and water and then dab the face in as hot water as can be borne for 5 minutes.

Acne Lotion:—Precipitated Sulphur, 4 drachms; Powdered Camphor, 10 grains; Powdered Tragacanth, 20 grains; Lime and Rose-water, each 2 ozs.

Blackheads is sometimes a chronic form of Acne and even if it has come by itself, it requires rather different treatment to Acne proper. Attention to digestion and avoidance of all rich and fatty foods, pickles, sauces and pastry is just as important as in the other trouble, and if the blood is in a poor state, the following will be of service taken for a few weeks in conjunction with the other treatment.

Corrective Mixture:—Sulphate of Iron, 40 grs.; Sulphate of Quinine, 40 grs.; Sulphate of Magnesia, 2½ ozs.; dilute Sulphuric Acid, 2 drachms; and water to make 12 ozs. Take one tablespoonful in a little water half an hour before breakfast.

Never attempt to squeeze out the blackheads without first following the directions, or you will cause further mischief which will give more trouble to get rid of. Once a day at night the face should be scrubbed with soap and water and then dab the face in as hot water as can be borne for 5 minutes.

Ointment:—Carmine, ½ gr.; Potassium Carbonate, 10 grs.; Sulphur, 60 grs.; Benzoated Lard, 480 grs.; Oil of Verbena, 2 minims.

Next week I shall have more hints to give, but must now discuss

WHAT DAME FASHION SAYS.

While cutting down the underclothing and the dresses to almost a negligible quantity, the wraps of all kinds seem to be made as inelegant in shape as possible to make the wearer look as if she had taken a large curtain and thrown it about her, with a disregard of any pretty lines, and an especial effort at a peg-top effect. It always amuses me to study the fashion papers, for the models given are of the most weird order, that no one in England would dream of wearing, and which really look as though any sort of article had been used to give a startling and wholly hideous effect. Whoever would copy them I often wonder, and why are they given? Had I the doing of the papers I should always try to give the latest of Fashion's mandates but none of her absurdities. Some of the new basqued bodies are very smart, and I saw one worn by quite a buxom dame the other day which really was most becoming as it was shaped and lay close to the figure and cut away at the front. It is a pleasant change too. I also saw an example of the two-material day dress. This one happened to be cut with that simplicity which spells a full purse, so that it was *quite* nice, but it was the cut which seemed to make it pleasing. Perhaps too the wearer had something to do with the good effect! It was in soft grey satin charmeuse and pale flesh pink crepe de chine sort of fabric. By the way I notice this flesh pink shade is used a great deal, particularly in evening dresses, with the idea of giving a more unclothed appearance than even the dress itself is designed to do. To return to my two-fabric dress; it was cut in one, rather like a pinafore dress, cunningly swathed into the figure, and fastened on each shoulder with a large painted china button, draping one arm to the elbow, but only forming the arm hole on the other side. The neck, sleeve of one arm, and the lower sleeve of the other were of the soft pink fabric, as also a panel on the whole sleeve side where the grey satin opened and was caught near the bottom of the skirt with another button. The satin was formed into a narrow train with a very elegant draped effect at the back caught into 2 or 3 pleats near the panel with a button. The hat worn with it was of the grey shade, flat, of a rather wide-brimmed shape, with a lining of the pink, and a swathe round the crown of pink under a ruche of grey feathers with a long falling plume of grey.

MISS GEORGIE CORLASS.

Photo by Pláté and Co.

MISS GEORGIE CORLASS.

BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE SOUBRETTE

AN INTERVIEW.

Miss Georgie Corlass, who has returned to find herself as great a favourite as ever in Bombay, is appearing professionally for the first time in India with one exception since her successful suit in Calcutta against Mr. Maurice Bandmann.

Miss Corlass, of whom we reproduce a recent photograph, arrived in Bombay on Sunday last by boat from Ceylon with her husband, Mr. Major, and, although she is otherwise fond of Bombay and its public, prefaced her remarks to a "Chronicle" representative with a slight grumble about the heat to which we are daily being subjected. Miss Corlass was in Bombay as recently as November last, when she celebrated her birthday, and says that, apart from her case, little of note has happened to her since then.

CONGRATULATORY LETTERS.

"Of course," said Miss Corlass, when asked the question, "I was most enthusiastic about the case and sure of its eventual result, but although I had never been in a court before, everybody treated me very kindly, and I had many letters from the ladies of Calcutta wishing me success in my cause."

For a soubrette to receive congratulatory letters from ladies is undoubtedly a proof of her popularity, and Miss Corlass has the knack of being natural off and on the stage—the possession of which spells success.

Before she first played in Bombay on this occasion Miss Corlass, like all true artistes, stated to our representative that she hoped the people of this city had not forgotten her. She also added that they might possibly remember that she still had a voice. However, her first performance must have satisfied her as to Bombay's loyalty, for had there been time on Monday night, she and Mr. Quiningborough would have had to supply more encores than the hot weather justifies.

Miss Corlass is particularly pleased with her engagement with the Excelsior Management, who, as we all know, always try to cater for the discriminating public.

Miss Corlass has a bungalow on the sea beach at Colombo with which she is at present greatly pleased. She gave a performance at Colombo in aid of the Friends in Need Society—the first one since her case—which was attended by the Governor and his suite and greatly enjoyed by all present.

AN OLD-TIME DRESSING ROOM.

Apropos of her engagement at the Excelsior Cinema, Miss Corlass told our representative of her experiences when she played at the old Novelty Theatre in Bombay in 1905. She received a reception which pleased her greatly, but the dressing room apportioned to her was the worst she had been asked to use, and insult was added to injury by the fact that the word "welcome" was chalked over the door.

Miss Corlass was very tired after her recent voyage, and it was only her natural vivacity which prompted her to grant an interview to the "Chronicle" representative. After having spoken most interestingly for half an hour she explained that, apart from her case, so little had happened since her previous visit to Bombay that she had nothing to say!

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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CHAPTER XV.

CONCERNING A BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

LAUNCELOT found a certain amount of entertainment in the manner of his reception that evening and in the behaviour towards himself of every member of the little circle gathered together under his father's roof. Also his brain was set working in speculation as to what exactly it all meant.

In the first place the invitation to dinner had surprised him. Since his father had palpably come to London to "have it out" with him, he would rather have expected a summons to attend in the paternal study—very much as he had been accustomed to in the old days at Chalton Coombe when punishment for his offences—usually real enough, at least from the Squire's point of view—had been meted out to him with no niggardly hand. John Holt did not believe in sparing the rod—to do him justice he had shown no favour in this respect, and Mark had come in for his full share of chastisement.

Roundabout methods were not usually favoured by the Squire, so why was he employing them now? If there was to be a scene, why delay it by interposing a dinner, at which it was not likely that intimate family matters could be discussed?

And now that he had come to Queen's Gate and been shown up into the drawing-room he saw no immediate indication of the tornado which he anticipated. True, the Squire was storming, but his fury was directed against the unfortunate butler who had delayed opening the front door and not against Launcelot, even though the latter was at least a quarter of an hour late and had delayed dinner by that period—usually a flagrant crime in the Squire's eyes.

"I'd sack that fool of a butler, Agnes. He must have heard the bell. I wouldn't mind if there was any excuse, but when the fellow hasn't a word to say for himself what's the use of listening to his explanations?"

Mr. Holt had no Irish blood in him, yet he frequently perpetrated this kind of solecism. When he recovered his temper he would roar with laughter over his verbal slips. On the present occasion, however, he did not look like passing with his usual rapidity from blustering wrath to cordial good humour. There was an uncertainty about his demeanour which was quite unusual to him. Launcelot could not help thinking that his irritability with the manservant was, in reality, little more than a mask to hide some deeper feeling.

Launcelot argued badly from this. "He wanted to let go at me the moment he saw me," so he reflected, "but couldn't before [illegible] butler caught it."

Launcelot [illegible]ance into the drawing-room, in [illegible]ive people, including his fathe[illegible]ssembled, had, indeed, been a[illegible]ut auspicious. Mr. Holt [illegible]ed what he said when any s[illegible]h overtook him and he would [illegible]ily at his servants in pu[illegible]e alike; his own folk w[illegible]tomed to these ebulli[illegible]t mind, more especially [illegible]lly solaced afterwards [illegible]s tip, but to the sedate [illegible]o fiery a temper came

[illegible] from the stairs, when [illegible] the door, by the master [illegible]m, as a matter of fact, [illegible] the first time a couple [illegible] and had hardly, till [illegible]s his master! And, [illegible]n he was showing the [illegible] the drawing-room, to [illegible]and loudly rated! Such [illegible]ogether outside the ex-[illegible] good man, and it was [illegible]at in his surprise he [illegible]d and found nothing [illegible]say. But he left the room surging with rage and quite determined, as he informed the sympathetic cook, not to put up with such treatment from any man upon earth.

While the Squire blustered Launcelot went the round of the little company, greeting one and all with quiet self-confidence. He kissed his stepmother formally and Jessica with more warmth. In the demeanour of the former he was immediately conscious of a straining after amicability which puzzled him not a lite. What on earth were they driving at? It was just as if they expected something from him and wanted to be conciliatory.

"We thought it would be a good plan, Launcelot, if you had a talk with your father after dinner about—you know what I mean. You were rather vague in your letter, weren't you?—so we haven't said a word about it to anyone—not even to Jessica. You'll wait till you've had your talk before you proclaim any—any engagement, won't you?"

Mrs. Holt whispered these words in his ear and he nodded comprehension before he passed on to Jessica. She gave his hand a little squeeze when he kissed her, which seemed to convey that she still wanted to be his friend. But that was just like Jessica—she was a dear girl and the very last to smile upon him openly and yet bear malice in her heart—which is what he expected of his stepmother, a suspicion half intuitive and half due to experience.

Mrs. Kenley and her daughter completed the little party.

"I'm sure you'll be pleased to meet Mrs. Kenley, Launcelot. She and Veronica are staying with us—a long visit, I hope."

Mrs. Holt spoke almost as if she were effecting an introduction, almost forgetting that Launcelot had known the Kenleys since his childhood, and that it had once been her husband's ambition to make a match between his eldest son and Veronica. That ambition had come to nothing owing to Launcelot's perversity, and Mrs. Holt had once ventured to make a joke upon the subject before the girl, congratulating her upon her escape, but there had come a look into Veronica's eyes which silenced her effectually. Veronica never spoke of Launcelot—except on that one occasion when she had warned Mrs. Holt of the company he kept in town—so it was reasonable to suppose that, if she had ever really cared for him, she had ceased to do so. Only Jessica knew better, but she had observed her friend's injunction to silence.

And now, of a sudden, it was borne in upon Launcelot that he had not acted well to this friend of his boyhood, and a warm flush mantled his cheeks as he shook hands with the mother and daughter. Mrs. Kenley was looking charming as ever, not a day older for all the five years that had passed, and as for Veronica—Launcelot felt a peculiar sense of tightening at his heart as he took her hand and realised—as he had never realised before—the beauty of her straight, slim figure, of her candid grey eyes that looked one so straight in the face, of the fair hair that waved so prettily from the central parting right over her ears—he remembered what a wealth of it there was, and how he had once compared her to Faust's Marguerite because of the long coil she were in those days—of the soft harmonious colouring of her cheeks, and perhaps such infinite sympathy and gentleness above all, of the delicate sensitive lips that could show such decision and yet such infinite sympathy and gentleness.

Somehow he had never quite realised Veronica as a grown woman—schoolroom association had left a false impression upon his mind—and the sight of her now came as a revelation to him. To think that there had been a day when he used to kiss those lips and it had stirred his senses!

Even when he had thought of asking her to be his wife he had only regarded her from the same boyish point of view; what young fool he had been in those days!

And it was true that he had been very rude to Veronica—quite unnecessarily so. He had left Chalton without wishing her good-bye and when she wrote to him, a very nice letter, he had practically intimated in his reply that he did not want her friendship. He had been upon his dignity for some fancied offence, and he had pictured her as belonging to that old life of his which it had been his one desire to put behind him utterly and irrevocably. And so—but what was the use of such reflections? What was done was done.

How was she going to receive him? Could she forgive the slight he had put upon her? Her eyes met his for a moment, frankly and without embarrassment, as she returned the pressure of his hand. He read no reproach in them. Perhaps she did not care, and had easily relegated him to the position in her esteem which he deserved. As it was, he was sure she must see from his flushed cheeks that he was anything but easy in his mind and the thought of this only made him flush the more.

"Im awfully glad to see you, Veronica." How absurdly trite the words sounded! "It's—it's quite a long while, isn't it?" He was floundering worse and worse.

"It is a long while, Lance," she said, and the use of the familiar shortening of his name did much to reassure him. "I hope you haven't forgotten me altogether." She had a delightfully soft and mellow voice.

"I hope you can forgive me, Veronica," he whispered. "I've behaved like a churl to you. I feel it now."

He could say no more for the moment. He had not yet addressed a word to his father, who was still storming, though by now in a minor key, and appealing to the company at large and his wife in particular to agree with him that servants, and particularly butlers, were the direct offspring of the devil.

"The devil incarnate," amended the Squire forcibly, as his son, whose presence he had overlooked in his outbreak of temper, approached him.

Launcelot, who had not heard the substance of his father's preceding remarks, imagined for the moment that the expletive was addressed to him and that he was to be taken to task upon the spot. He started and took a step back, palpably disconcerted.

This made the Squire laugh and restored him to good temper with one of those rapid transitions that were peculiar to him. He extended his huge hand.

"I wasn't addressing you, Launcelot," he vociferated, "though it sounded like it. I was talking of butlers, who are all limbs of Satan. I've told Fleming often enough what I think of him, and as for this fellow here, he's a dozen times worse."

Fleming was the butler at Chalton Coombe and he had grown old in the service of Squire John. Which, in its way, spoke volumes for the character of the latter.

"Im glad to see you, Launcelot," Mr. Holt continued. "It's not often of late years that you've given us the pleasure of your company. We'll have a talk together after dinner—and, talking of dinner, why the devil isn't it ready?" His brows contracted as he glanced at his wife and Launcelot feared that a fresh outbreak was imminent.

Luckily, at that moment, the pompous butler, his face still wearing an expression of deeply offended dignity, threw open the drawing-room door and proclaimed that dinner was served.

The gathering frown on the Squire's face disappeared. He offered his arm to Mrs. Kenley while Launcelot followed with his stepmother. The two girls went down by themselves.

The dining-room was vast and sombre and the little party of six seemed lost in it. The only illumination provided was from candles, for though the electric light was available the Squire refused to have anything to do with it. They had never burnt anything but candles in the dining-room at Chalton Coombe.

This was another of the traditions that Mrs. Holt was doing her best to break down—emboldened by her success with the motor-car. They had their car at Chalton now, as fine a Panhard as could be purchased, and Mr. Holt no longer professed to regard it with eyes of scorn. But he had not yet acceded to his wife's desire that the house should be lit by electricity; indeed, he stormed whenever the idea was cautiously mooted. The lady, however, had learnt the value of patient persistence and did not despair.

When they had taken their seats at table Launcelot found that Veronica was by his side. He was pleased at this, though anything in the way of confidence appeared impossible, owing to the party being so small.

During the first courses of the dinner he had to confine his attendance to his stepmother. Again he noticed that peculiarity in her demeanour towards him which had characterised her greeting upstairs; she seemed, he thought, over-anxious to be kind and maternal, as if she wished him to understand, without directly referring to the subject that even if he had committed himself in this half avowed engagement of his she was ready to be his advocate with his father. And this surprised Launcelot mightily, for of all people in the world to countenance a mesalliance in her home circle—which was the conclusion he was sure they must have come to from his letter—he would have reckoned Mrs. Holt the last. He had often heard her views on the subject and remembered how she had treated her own younger brother who had had the impudence to marry into trade.

Launcelot was puzzled, having no inkling whatever of the bargain that Mrs. Holt fondly hoped to see struck, but since she adopted a friendly attitude towards him he responded as best he might. Once, indeed, he attempted to open his mind.

Agnes Holt pressed her finger to her lip and silenced him. "Your father will discuss that matter with you," she said in an undertone. "I've promised not to say a word. But I'll tell you this, Launcelot. If you exercise a little tact—you know what your father is—if you don't irritate him and are ready to fall in with his views—I have no doubt you will not find him as difficult to deal with as you imagine."

"But—" began Launcelot, more puzzled than ever.

"No," she interrupted in the same quick undertone. "Don't tell me about it now, Launcelot. I don't want to have to give an opinion one way or the other. It's for John to decide."

So Launcelot had to drop the subject and bear his soul in patience. He was longing to salve his conscience—to get it over. The dinner seemed interminable. He longed to have a little quiet talk with Veronica, but this seemed almost impossible, conversation being practically general.

Of all the things in the world they were discussing a murder trial which, just then, was arousing considerable interest in London. A young man had killed one who had been his friend but who had, admittedly, wronged him cruelly and abominably. He had carried out the deed with the utmost calm and deliberation, in cold blood.

"I suppose they'll hang him," Jessica was saying, a touch of sympathy in her tone. She had seen a portrait of the murderer in one of the illustrated papers and thought him a decidedly handsome man.

"I don't care to discuss such horrible subjects," put in Mrs. Holt primly.

On his part the Squire was emphatic. "Hang him? Of course they'll hang him, and a good job too."

"But the man he killed was a brute who didn't deserve to live," put in Jessica timidly.

"That doesn't matter the slightest," responded Mr. Holt with decision. "The fellow had no right to take the law into his own hands. What's the law for, I should like to know, unless it's to see that every man has justice dealt out to him?"

"Thou shalt not kill," quoted Mrs. Holt, glancing round in the consciousness of unanswerable argument. "Who are we that we should dispute God's commandment?"

(To be Continued To-morrow.)

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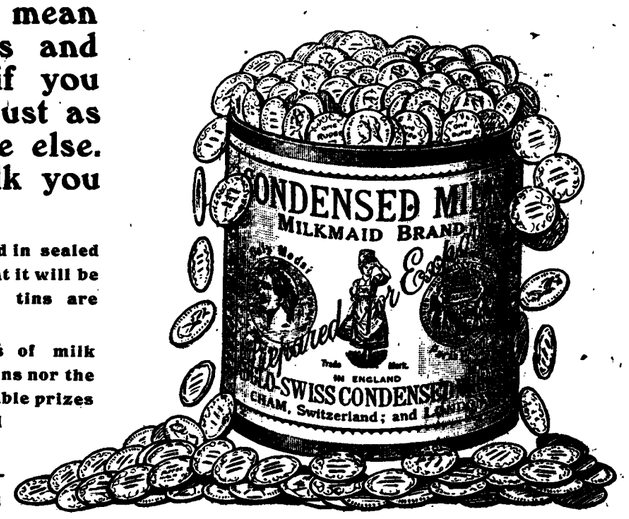

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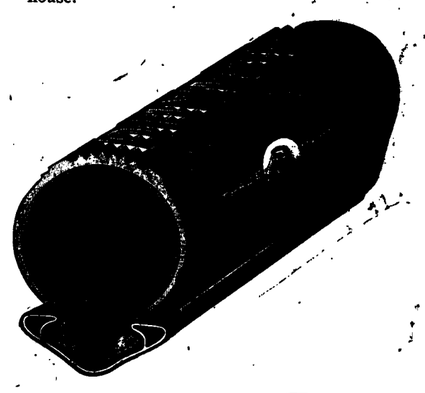

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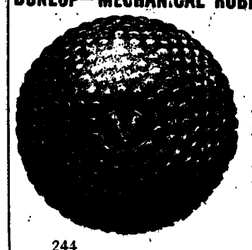

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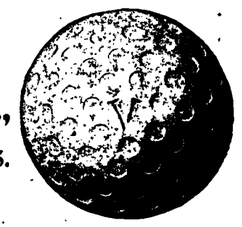

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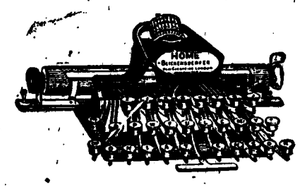

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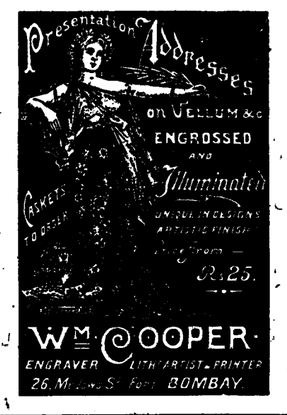

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